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## 'FAILURE' OF U.S. TOMAHAWK MISSILE TEST NOTED

PM251343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Unsuccessful Launch"]

[Text] San Francisco, 24 Jan -- The latest sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile test has ended in failure. A U.S. Navy spokesman has reported that the missile went off course 30 minutes after being launched from the destroyer "Merrill" as a result of defects in the automatic guidance system. By means of manual guidance from the Point Mugu (California) test center it was directed toward Edwards Air Force Base, where it parachuted down. It was the fifth test of this type of missile.

## SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES, ANDROPOV REPLIES VIEWED

### 'Negative' U.S. Approach

LD251228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 25 Jan 84

["Sabotage: How the United States Beat the Air in Geneva" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The just-published answers of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA recall that the U.S. side broke off the Geneva talks with its own hands and inflicted great damage on the dialogue between the USSR and the United States. It is sufficient to turn to the chronicle of the Geneva talks to be convinced that throughout them, Washington was banking on force, countering the goodwill of the Soviet Union with its militarist designs.

To begin with, the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, which began in October 1980, were marked by the USSR's important proposal for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear systems. This proposal, however, was rejected. The talks were broken off by the U.S. side for more than a year and reopened only at the end of November 1981.

Prior to their resumption, the USSR came out with a new, far-reaching initiative. It expressed readiness to reach agreement on the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. The USSR also stated that given the United State's assent to a moratorium, it was ready to reduce a certain part of its nuclear weapons unilaterally in order to progress to a lower level on which the USSR and the United States could reach agreement. How did the United States reply to this? With Reagan's so-called "zero option," which signified the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

February and March 1982 were marked by new Soviet proposals, namely, to reach agreement on a major -- by more than a factor of three -- reduction by stages of medium-range nuclear systems so that each side would retain up to 300 units. Aspiring toward a just agreement and wishing to demonstrate a good example, the USSR decided to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country. Washington replied to this with the words of the Pentagon chief: "The way to achieve agreement is by building up strength."

At the end of 1982, Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov solemnly stated that the USSR does not desire to have one missile or one aircraft more than NATO has in the European zone. Fresh Soviet proposals were formulated on this basis. But Washington again rejected any opportunity for constructive dialogue.

In May, August, and October 1983, new Soviet initiatives were put forward -- to establish equality in nuclear potentials in Europe both for carriers and for weapons, and on the USSR's readiness, in the event of a mutually acceptable agreement being attained, to eliminate the Soviet missiles subject to reduction in the European USSR, without transferring them to the eastern regions, and so forth. The USSR was prepared to leave 140 SS-20 missile launchers as a counterweight to the 162 British and French missile launchers.

However, the United States did not take a single step toward meeting the Soviet Union and did not undertake any effort toward achieving accord. In essence, Washington is continuing to adhere to such a purely negative approach.

## U.S. 'Designs' Thwarted

LD252057 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: In his recent televised speech U.S. President Ronald Reagan offered several ideas shedding light on Washington's current attitudes and goals in tackling the problems of war and peace.

Referring to the restoration by the United States of the deterrence potential through deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and through implementing the Pentagon's other military programmes, the President asserted that these U.S. measures "made the world a more secure place". On the other hand, Reagan called for breaking the vicious circle of response measures, clearly drawing a bead on the socialist countries' reaction to the U.S. and NATO's attempts to upset the existing parity in Europe.

Thus, the President favours an arms race allowing the USA to beef up its military potential unhindered while the other side reduces its armed forces in keeping, say, with the Reagan pseudo-zero option.

It goes without saying that President Reagan's designs are as groundless as his assertions that now the world "has become a more secure place".

"Has Europe enhanced its security with the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles? Of course not. The nuclear threat has increased", said Yuriy Andropov answering questions by the newspaper PRAVDA. "The U.S. missiles on the European Continent have also failed to strengthen the security of the United States itself. In a bid to tip the military balance in its favour, the USA has forced us into adopting measures of response", the Soviet leader stressed. By deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the USA, among other things, counted on obtaining unilateral advantages in the flying time to reach targets in the USSR territory. But the NATO countries of Europe will not, however, gain any military advantages from this step, since by lifting the moratorium on deploying its missiles in the European zone, by stationing operational-tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and by other response measures the USSR reduces Washington's designs to naught. The USA has also failed to secure a gain in the security of its own territory -- since in the sea spaces adjoining the USA there will be deployed Soviet means comparable to the new U.S. missiles by the flying time, the capacity and accuracy.

As has repeatedly been stressed by the Soviet leaders other measures will also be adopted, designed to safeguard the security of the USSR and of all the countries of the socialist community.

The U.S. leaders deliberately distort the true state of affairs in the world in order to try to dispel the peoples' daily growing concern over Washington's military policy, to defuse the growing opposition to that policy. Neither rhetoric, nor staking on force can make the world in which we live a more secure place.

The achievements of a normal situation on our planet and of agreement on problems of disarmament calls above all for the desire and political will on the part of the USA and other NATO countries. What is needed is practical steps by the United States.

The peoples have every right to expect that the U.S. Government manifest common sense and realism in these questions.

## ARBATOV QUESTIONED ON FUTURE OF ARMS TALKS

PM251400 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24 Jan 84 p 13

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR, by Valdimiro Odinzov in Rome -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Arbatov, what will things be like after Stockholm?

Answer: I believe that will not be very soon; many things must change first. In the long run, however -- as long as it takes for people to stop acting stupidly and to properly realize what their fundamental national interests are -- we have no alternatives to detente and cooperation. There are no other options, but I am not sure that we have enough time to realize it, because the situation could develop in such a way that when we wise up it could be too late.

Question: Have you discerned any indications of detente in Stockholm?

Answer: You cannot judge everything from a single event, and nobody can make forecasts. But from what one has been able to see, Stockholm is certainly not capable of eliminating the tension. We must halt the arms race, but it seems that nobody has yet set himself this objective. Stockholm cannot replace a more consistent U.S. policy.

Question: Could this lengthy period be restricted to a year?

Answer: Nobody can say. I have been director of the United States of America and Canada Institute for 16 years and I believe that the reason why I have never been dismissed is because I have always avoided making forecasts about variations in U.S. policy geared to presidential elections. It is very difficult to say what could happen in a year's time. In the longer term -- let us say 10 years -- I believe that unless we return to detente it will be very tragic, because history does not grant us much time. But I also believe that the West European public, though refusing to admit it, has realized that its principal ally -- the United States -- has a very extremist government that lacks any experience and is entrusted to provincial ideologues who try to conduct politics on very strange foundations.

Question: Let us imagine that this extremist government, as you call it, remains in power for the next 4 years.

Answer: We will survive. We have survived other extremist governments, and we will survive this one, too. We are dealing with the most anti-Soviet and militarist government in the history of our relations with the United States, but we, too, are stronger than ever. The world has changed, too: There is a greater understanding, both in the Eastern bloc and in the West, of the realities of the nuclear era. In the United States, people are distinguishing between lies and truth and are beginning to worry about their own security and survival. So one must not confuse the United States with the present U.S. regime, or the world with the United States.

Question: Can we say, then, that the Soviet position is now a "wait and see" position?

Answer: No. We have many things to do, apart from the United States. There are our allies and the East European countries. We can develop our relations and cooperation with Asia, Africa, Latin America. It would be a mistake to undervalue U.S.-USSR relations, because they are extremely important, but we are now beyond being a bipolar world. We cannot turn back, nor must we try to do so, because the world has become more flexible [articolato]. There is no "wait and see" policy, but the pursuit of an active policy in an attempt to do our utmost for our country's security, for arms control and disarmament, if for no other reason than to lay foundations that can produce results and, when the Americans change their stance, to develop cooperation and find the solution to so many problems.

Question: What significance should be attached, then, to the decision to resume the Vienna MBFR talks on conventional weapons reduction?

Answer: Vienna was never suspended indefinitely, and it is the negotiation least affected by the Geneva results because it does not concern nuclear weapons and is a multilateral negotiation. So it was to be expected that Vienna would not be frozen.

Question: Mr Arbatov, Geneva is now in the past, but somehow it must resume by breaking the vicious circle of preconditions that neither the United States nor the USSR can accept. Could the proposal put forward Sunday on Rome by the Palme Commission for a 1-year moratorium on nuclear missile deployment be a solution to this stalemate?

Answer: First, we must define what we mean by Geneva. The INF, the Euromissile negotiations, became entirely meaningless when the U.S. Euromissiles were deployed. Interpreting the letter and spirit of the 1979 "two-tract decision," these negotiations should have broached how to avoid deployments and a further arms race in Europe. The deployment of these missiles, however many or few they may be, therefore signified the failure of the negotiations, which could resume only by restoring the status quo.

Question: Which is impossible....

Answer: I would not say possible or impossible. History did not begin with Reagan and will not end with him. We never called a halt; we did not abandon the negotiating table -- it was the Americans that destroyed it. If we are talking about the INF, there is now nothing to which we can return.

In Stockholm, however, we have made and repeated new proposals and are ready to discuss them with the international community, excluding nobody. Obviously we do not have much faith in the United States because we have the feeling that it lacks honesty in its dealings and conduct. It does not want an agreement and, from the outset of this administration, it has abandoned all negotiations -- the nuclear test ban, conventional weapons, arms trade, the militarization of space, antisatellite weapons, and so forth -- and returned to two negotiating tables solely under pressure from public opinion and its allies.

The resumption of strategic talks prompted us to hope for a change in its policy, but we were disappointed because it was just a maneuver to deceive the public and to alleviate mounting pressure in the United States. It therefore became entirely futile to continue these discussions because they would have involved us and made us contribute to this attempt to deceive the public.

Against this background, I believe that the idea of a moratorium constitutes a very important initiative because, if a trend cannot be reversed, it can be halted at a certain point.

Personally, I would have preferred a more substantial moratorium, such as the one proposed by the UN General Assembly, but in some cases you must be ready to accept a compromise. The 1-year freeze may not be much, but as a "confidence-building measure," as an opportunity to take stock and review the situation and perhaps find new initiatives, it is a valid proposal.

Question: What do you think of a link between the INF talks and the START talks?

Answer: All the negotiations are in some way interconnected. The MBFR talks are linked with the INF talks, too, because one of NATO's major pretexts for having Euromissiles was that of an alleged Soviet superiority in conventional weapons. I believe, however, that when we return to normal detente and to arms control -- and I believe that this must happen, sooner or later -- we will have to discuss the entire problem of the structure of negotiations, how to examine a certain issue and how to guarantee some degree of coordination.

Hitherto we have discussed strategic weapons only with the Americans, but if we are talking about Euromissiles, there is the problem of France and Britain. We raised this issue not to reduce the number of missiles, but to take their existence into account. The United States, France, and Britain did not accept this. I believe, however, that at some point the French and British will have to take part in these negotiations because they are involved in the development of a considerable military capability, which is already greater than ours was at the time of the Cuban crisis, and by the end of the decade will comprise 1,200 nuclear warheads -- 3 times the number of our SS-20's in Europe.

Question: Do you believe it would be possible to involve in the INF negotiations all European countries with nuclear weapons on their territory?

Answer: I would not know. As I said, sooner or later France and Britain will be represented, but we must draw up special procedures.

Question: In simpler terms, do you prefer negotiations restricted to the United States and the USSR or a broader multilateral format?

Answer: There is no single answer. It depends on the problem. For instance, we cannot discuss a reduction of conventional forces in Europe with the United States alone, and with regard to the Euromissiles it is inevitable that at some stage the French and British will become involved. By taking account of the French and British systems, we could have reached an initial accord, but if we had had to discuss an out-and-out "zero option," it would have been impossible without those two countries' direct participation.

Question: With the presence of Euromissiles on their soil, Italy or the FRG could also be considered "seminuclear" forces and thus involved in this issue.

Answer: That would be like saying "semipregnant." Either you are nuclear or you are not. But in general terms, I could even agree that all European countries can discuss this issue, but in an international forum.

However, when we are talking about two particular arsenals, it is difficult for me to imagine how it is possible to avoid in-depth and detailed discussions confined just to the United States and the USSR. The two alliances' general principles and policies can be discussed in an extended forum, but when dealing with individual aspects -- how to count a missile, what to give in exchange for an aircraft, and so forth -- the negotiations must inevitably be more select.

Question: You said earlier that there was no link between the INF and START talks. Why were the strategic weapons negotiations broken off as well?

Answer: The strategic situation has changed. The United States has plans for 572 missiles that are essentially strategic, though they have a dual role -- theater and strategic. Therefore they must also be included in a dual equation. Qualitatively, too, they constitute an innovation that we still have to clarify. As a countermeasure, in fact, we will have to respond not only with theater weapons, but also in the strategic sector proper.

Question: You are telling me that implicitly you have already connected the two nuclear systems.

Answer: You did it, not us. It is simply a matter of geographical asymmetry whereby missiles classed as medium-range are actually strategic, such as submarines armed with devices having a range of 3,000 km. It is different for us because all our intermediate missiles can only reach the allies of the United States. The main reason for the Euromissiles' deployment was not to respond to our SS-20's, but to create a force to wage a nuclear war on us in Europe without exposing the United States to a threat. It is a delusion that has nevertheless existed for along time, on which Europeans express a very much mistaken assessment. With our without the SS-20's, the United States wanted to deploy its Euromissiles.

Question: Mr Arbatov, you have often criticized the concept of deterrence behind U.S. military policy.

Answer: For a while we will have nothing better than deterrence, which works very well, but the philosophy of this concept embodies the germ of self-destruction. First, it is unstable, which means a continuous arms race and the development of new weapons which, by their very nature, lose their deterrent characteristic. The second point is that to persuade your adversary not to use his weapons you have to give him the impression that nuclear weapons may be used against him at any time and that you are therefore willing to commit suicide. This also means that you are willing to pursue an irrational foreign policy.

If you follow European discussions, however, you get the impression that the United States does not intend to commit suicide for Europe's sake and that it does not intend to exchange Rome for Chicago. All this is very destabilizing. We have reached the point at which deterrence has proved to be a temporary solution, which we can leave behind by moving only in two directions. The first is to display the ability to fight and win a war, with all the known concepts of the limited nuclear war, attempting to convince people that there are some "small things" it is possible to survive. One instance of such an approach is that of the Star Wars. The second way is the quest for collective security not directed against anybody, because security is indivisible. It is the path of detente, cooperation, and disarmament.

Question: What is your assessment of Italy's role on the international scene?

Answer: In the nuclear sector, negative. Italy is one of the three countries that accepted the Euromissiles' deployment. In other sectors, I would not know; I am not an expert. In general, however, I believe that on some occasions Italy has played a positive role in the evolution of European affairs.

Question: Have you noted any difference of behavior between this and previous Italian governments?

Answer: I cannot express an opinion. There are many statesmen who have pursued a good policy toward the USSR and Eastern Europe. Aldo Moro was one of them, and Andreotti too.

## CSSR CEMA DELEGATE ON INTERLINKED ENERGY SYSTEM

LD251909 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow (CETEKA correpondent) -- The curent 109th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has noted that the synchronized operation of the interlinked energy systems of these countries controlled from Prague yields considerable economic effect, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek has told CETEKA.

The Czechoslovak delegate to the CMEA noted that energy production in the interlinked systems increased by 3.1 per cent last year, and mutual supplies of electricity rose by 6.2 per cent and reached almost 35,000 million kwh.

The CMEA Executive Committee, in session here since Tuesday, stressed the need to consistently observe the agreed time-tables on the interlinked energy systems.

Rudolk Rohlicek said the committee has also adopted steps to improve the practice of concluding international economic agreements and ensuring their fulfulment.

The Executive Committee approved the 1984 budget and the plan of work for the next two years, based on the results of last autumn's 37th session of the CMEA. The most important tasks in the plan concern concrete questions of cooperation in production, science and technology, foreign trade, finance and cooperation with developing countries international organizations. Tasks concerning cooperation in planning and the coordination of economic policies are of key importance in the 1984-1985 plan of work, Rudolf Rohlicek stated.

## SOELLE LEADS GDR DELEGATION AT CEMA SESSION

LD241447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0802 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (ADN) -- The 109th session of the CEMA Executive Committee started today in Moscow. The chairman is Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and of Ministers of Cuba. The GDR delegation is headed by Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle. The 3-day discussions are concentrating on scientific-technological and economic cooperation among the CEMA countries.

## STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE UNDER FURTHER REVIEW

### Mediterranean, Arab Problems

PM251933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Security for the Mediterranean"]

[Text] Stockholm, 24 Jan -- The delegates of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is continuing here, have been addressed by representatives of Mediterranean states which are not participating in the forum. They expressed their views on problems of safeguarding security in the Mediterranean area.

Most of the speakers noted the importance of the Stockholm conference, pointing out the close link between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean. In their view, concrete measures to reduce tension in Europe would also have a positive effect on the situation in the southern Mediterranean.

The Arab states' representatives convincingly demonstrated that the present tense situation in the Near East is the result of the aggressive policy of Israel acting with Washington's full backing.

### NATO 'Monitoring' Plan Scored

PM251446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents M. Kostikov and V. Mikhaylov: "Complex Work Ahead"]

[Text] Stockholm, 23 Jan -- Encroaching deep inland, the arm of the sea on the approaches to Stockholm meets with the inland lake on whose shores the Swedish capital stands. In summer, the water here is noted for its blueness and limpidity. Now it is frozen over, and the ground wind whips up snowdrifts on it.

It is not easy to trace "to the bottom" all the deep currents at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which has begun here, for only its first week of work has gone by. However, these have been days of speeches by the foreign ministers of European countries, as well as the United States and Canada. It is to be supposed that the political overtures at such a high level will have an impact on the conference's next phase.

What, then, were the initial positions put forward here by the conference and participants? For all their outward essential differences, one thing was common to almost all the European countries' representatives: alarm at the sharp exacerbation of international tension and the desire to see, as one of the participants in the forum said, "detente find its original significance." Thus, the Stockholm conference has not escalated the chief postulate of American foreign policy, which proclaims that security can be secured "with the help of force." No one here has ventured -- at least, not openly -- to defend it or, still less, to advocate it.

We will cite just a few statements by representatives of countries with different political orientations. "The situation has been exacerbated in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles, which have elicited countermeasures. The nuclear 'deterrent' strategy is too fragile a foundation, depriving peace in Europe of any stability. There will be no peace and detente in Europe as long as one power tries to achieve superiority over another and to speak in extravagant formulas that lack self-control. Realism, consistency, and restraint are needed in the approach to peace in Europe" (Ireland).

"Stockholm must inherit the spirit of commonsense which made possible the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting" (Spain). "Europe needs a strategy of peace" (Sweden). "We proposed deferring the American missile deployment and activating the Geneva talks... The international situation deteriorated sharply after the deployment of medium-range missiles -- which led to the ending of the talks and the emergence of a dangerous political vacuum. Real security cannot be ensured by accumulating weapons" (Greece). "Detente cannot develop, and it is impossible to achieve the optimum level of international security under conditions of a continuing policy of force" (Yugoslavia). "The threat to peace in Europe and throughout the world has increased many times over as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons on West European soil. The peoples are faced with the gravest danger of the entire postwar period" (GDR).

Various signs show that not even the NATO machinery for "straightening ranks" works all that smoothly. On the runup to the Stockholm conference, the American administration itself had to "change its spots" several times. After blocking the decision to convene the conference itself for almost 5 years, the United States tried to portray it as some substitute for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons. It did not come off. It also failed to divert the attention of the American and West European public from the primary cause of the sharp exacerbation of the situation with new "forecasts" that the planned Soviet-American meeting in Stockholm within the framework of the conference "will constitute a resumption of dialogue."

Neither the speeches by the American representative at the conference itself nor the sugary phraseology of ostentatious love of peace surrounding it concealed the bitter truth about the dangerous changes in the world resulting from the U.S. Administration's policy.

At the same time, the essence of the U.S. secretary of state's speech put many conference participants on their guard. G. Shultz not only tried to justify the deployment of the new missiles in West Europe, by which he showed that Washington is not in fact contemplating any resumption of the Geneva talks. The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department attempted to call in question even the existing borders in Europe. According to Shultz, "the division of Europe and of one of its great nations" is "the source of instability and tension." It is known that the American organizers of the cold war in the fifties used nationalist phraseology of precisely this sort to prompt the FRG to deny the postwar borders in Europe and encouraged its claims to the lands of other states. It was precisely the revanchist policy -- which was a constituent part of Washington's plans for "rolling back communism" -- that maintained a situation of a great military threat on the continent for long years. Therefore, recognition of the inviolability of state borders and of the territorial inviolability of European countries was incorporated in the Helsinki Final Act as the chief precondition for peace and cooperation in Europe.

The attempt made on this precondition in Stockholm was perceived here as a direct provocation against the foundations of the Helsinki process. "Now, it turns out, the present U.S. aim is not only to stuff Europe with nuclear weapons, but also to change the existing borders. But this means planning for war," the Swedish newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN writes.

Not only the American administration's actions in Europe, but also the stand taken by it at the conference here have proved inimical to the conference's aims. Under the guise of confidence and security building measures, Shultz tried to impose on the forum participants a project for so-called "increased transparency" [prosvechivaniye] in Europe.

Among the experts participating in the conference, this proposal is viewed "as compiled under dictation from the Pentagon and NATO command." Its purpose is to reveal the defense structure of all European countries not belonging to the North Atlantic military bloc.

In the first place, the U.S. generals would like to establish strict monitoring of the activity of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries. The NATO "increased transparency" scheme is being palmed off in attractive packaging. If each of the sides knows "absolutely everything" about the other, its authors claim, there will supposedly be no danger of surprise attack. This reasoning, however, is aimed at simpletons. In practice, "absolutely everything" would apply only to the socialist countries. Such "monitoring" in the East would, you see, cover a zone right up to the Urals, in other words, a considerable part of the USSR and its defense systems on which the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles are now targeted. In the West, on the other hand, it would be limited to the European Continent or at best, as the socialist countries demand and the Madrid mandate provides, would also include adjacent sea and ocean areas and airspace. But the main military force in NATO -- the United States -- would not be affected by such monitoring at all. This is how this kind of "reciprocity" looks in reality.

To concede to the NATO demands and legalize "keyhole" peeping would mean offering an opportunity to look for "weak spots" in the other side's defense, which would only increase the temptation to strike first. It is clear that "increased transparancy" cannot serve security but can only enhance the destabilization of the situation. It must not be forgotten, a number of speeches at the conference urged, that the United States is continuing its attempts to cling to the "right" to deliver a first nuclear strike. It is for the purpose of preparing for nuclear war, "limited" to Europe that the Pentagon is now installing Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Under these circumstances, to make such proposals and to expect the socialist countries to welcome them is tantamount to losing all sense of realism. Could it be that such deliberately unacceptable demands are being advanced with the intention of blocking the work in Stockholm and accusing the socialist countries of "intractability?"

The United States came to the conference rostrum practically empty-handed. Essentially it failed to make a single realistic proposal on limiting military activity and reducing the level of military confrontation in the European Continent.

The Soviet Union made an undisputable contribution, and this has been recognized by many participants in the Stockholm forum, to making people at the conference and outside it aware of the enormous danger for peace in Europe and throughout the world contained in the policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration.

The strength and attractiveness of the positions occupied by the socialist countries at the Stockholm conference were manifested in the fact that, in addition to singling out the real causes of the acute deterioration of the situation in the world, they put forward an entire complex of large-scale measures to consolidate confidence and security, primarily with respect to the prevention of nuclear war. The Soviet Union's initiative in this sphere -- its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- has also influenced the participants in the Stockholm conference. Time and again the following question was raised from its rostrum: If the Western powers statements about using nuclear weapons "only for defense purposes" are not just propaganda, why have they not followed the USSR's example? But neither the United States nor its allies gave an answer.

Neither did anyone at the conference risk speaking against such an important confidence measure as the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, which would include reciprocal pledges not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. Such a treaty, and this was said by many speakers here, would fully correspond with the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act and with the mandate of the present conference in Stockholm.

Now that the first week of the conference's work is over, there are weighty reasons to say that the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has met with understanding from a number of neutral and nonaligned states. The broad range of constructive measures on key conference issues proposed by the socialist community, in contrast to the U.S. attempts to sidetrack it and use it to insinuate solutions which would further not the prevention, but the preparation of nuclear war, has prompted a number of NATO countries not to reject "out of hand" the socialist states' fundamental drafts for the building of confidence and security in Europe. Some of them, for example, let it be understood that they are prepared to examine the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Will this readiness be preserved, will it take the form of specific steps? The answer depends not only on the perspicacity of politicians in the West, but also on the strength of the public's influence.

And so, the initial stage of the conference, attended by foreign ministers, is over. Sittings behind closed doors lie ahead. Complex and painstaking work is to be done to determine the trends, specify the positions, elaborate the problems in detail, coordinate, and seek compromise solutions. The peoples expect the Stockholm conference to produce decisions whose implementation would strengthen the faith that detente in Europe possesses a lasting reserve of vital energy.

## First Week Reviewed

PM251946 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Vladimir Teplov "International Review": "Inexorable Will for Peace"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, in which 33 European states, as well as the United States and Canada, are participating, has concluded its first week's work. The conference is being held within the framework of the all-European process begun by the Helsinki CSCE in 1975. The conference has been addressed in the past few days by the foreign ministers of the participant states, who have set forth their approach to this forum and to the methods of resolving the tasks confronting them and have voiced a number of specific proposals and thoughts on these questions.

The aim of the Stockholm conference is clearly laid out in the Madrid meeting's final document. It consists in the implementation of "new, effective, and specific actions aimed at developing progress in building confidence and security and in achieving disarmament so as to give practical form and expression to the duty of states to refrain from the use of force or the threat of force in their relations with each other." The first stage of the conference will be devoted to confidence and security measures.

The Stockholm conference is being held in conditions of a sharp deterioration in the world situation brought about by the increased militarism and aggressiveness of imperialist forces, above all the United States.

The attempts by the United States and a number of its NATO allies to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR and NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact are now one of the most dangerous manifestations of this adventurist course. "The approximate equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, prevailing in Europe between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states," the 24 November statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, notes, "has objectively served the cause of European security and stability." The United States, having effectively rejected the principle of identical security during the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, began deploying its nuclear missiles in the FRG, Italy, and England. This made it impossible to continue the talks and forced the Soviet Union to take measures designed to ensure the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. In particular, this involved the deployment, with the agreement of the GDR and CSSR Governments, of operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range on those countries' territory and the deployment of Soviet facilities in ocean regions and seas sufficient to meet the threat that the American missiles deployed in Europe are creating for the USSR and its allies.

Reflecting Soviet people's deep concern at the dangerous situation that has arisen, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a special resolution at the end of last December "On the International Situation and the Soviet State's Foreign Policy." This document instructs the Soviet Government to continue its line of ensuring the security of the Soviet state and its allies, to continue to implement the requisite steps which, in the light of the events taking place, will lead to a change for the better in the international situation, and to vigorously pursue this line also at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The participation of foreign department leaders in the Stockholm conference's work has undoubtedly been a positive feature, as it reflects the great significance which the peoples of all the participating countries and governments of all, or almost all, of the states attach to the forum. The proviso "almost" is not accidental. It is common knowledge that at the Madrid meeting, the United States long blocked the achievement of an agreement on holding this conference. It is quite evident that Washington's conduct in the international arena and the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy practice -- which the peoples of the whole world have resolutely denounced as a policy of state terrorism -- are fundamentally at variance with the conference's aims. Nor has U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' speech dispelled doubts about the degree of sincerity with which the U.S. Administration is seeking a successful conclusion in Stockholm which is acceptable to all. The American representative tried, despite the well-known facts, to cast the United States in the role of a peace-loving state and an advocate of limiting the arms race and of disarmament. At the same time, pronouncements were made in Shultz' speech which have generated a sense of concern in all those who sincerely desire the forum's success. He raised issues which are outside the scope of the problems which face the conference, which are outlined in its mandate.

However, the difficulties facing the Stockholm conference are by no means insuperable. "The recent Madrid meeting showed," A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, observed in his speech, "that even in gravely complicated conditions, states with different social systems have the potential to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable basis if they desire to."

A.A. Gromyko's speech at the conference attracted attention far beyond the confines of the conference hall in Stockholm, as the comments of the foreign mass media bear witness.

It contains a precise and clear analysis of the situation taking shape in the world and in Europe, as well as in the relations between the USSR and the United States, and convincingly exposes the American administration's attempts to cast the United States in the role of an advocate strengthening international security. The Soviet foreign minister described America's aggressive foreign policy as the chief threat to peace. He repudiated the attempts to replace real deeds and a real contribution to the cause of building confidence among the participants in the all-European conference with verbal exercises designed to disorientate and deceive international public opinion. A.A. Gromyko emphasized that a turn away from the policy of militarism and aggression toward a policy of peace and international cooperation is required.

The conference in Stockholm cannot be artificially isolated from the present world and European reality with all its complexity. A belief that the participants in the all-European process gathered in Sweden's capital can and must find a way toward building international confidence and security has been voiced in the speeches by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The purposeful, consistent policy of the socialist community countries is the basis for a certain optimism in this regard.

The Soviet Union has come to the Stockholm conference prepared to examine a broad spectrum of confidence- and security-building measures, which must include important agreements of a military-political character and other steps toward creating confidence. The USSR's thoughts and proposals with regard to these measures was set forth in A.A. Gromyko's speech.

The elimination of the threat of nuclear war is a most important international problem. As is well known, the Soviet Union has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has called on the other states possessing them to follow its example. The other nuclear powers have to date refrained from following the USSR's example.

The Soviet Union, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, put forward a proposal in January 1983 to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The adoption of a commitment of this kind by all participants in the Stockholm conference would fully correspond to the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

Agreements to reduce military expenditure, to free Europe from chemical weapons, and above all not to deploy these weapons where there are none at present could be important measures for building confidence and security in Europe. The conference should, in the Soviet Union's opinion, give serious attention to the proposals emanating from a number of European states on the creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of Europe. The Soviet Union evaluates on their merit the confidence-building measures, which are already being implemented in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act and, along with the other Warsaw Pact countries, advocates their further expansion.

Many weeks and months of intense work now lie ahead of the Stockholm conference. The peoples of Europe and other continents wish it success and await the kinds of decisions from it which will enable international peace to be strengthened and progress to be made along the path of disarmament.

## U.S.-UK 'PEACE RHETORIC' HIDES 'DANGEROUS POLICY'

LD252359 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Konstantin Sorokin commentary]

[Excerpts] We follow now with commentary by Konstantin Sorokin. He examines Geoffrey Howe's comment to newsmen on the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. This is what he writes.

Talking to newsmen in Stockholm, Sir Geoffrey Howe voiced the opinion that the Stockholm conference has shown the NATO countries' sincere desire to improve East-West relations and the international situation as a whole. Much was said about NATO's so-called good will before the conference and at the conference by the U.S. President, his secretary of state, and America's faithful allies. There is hardly anything behind these beautifully worded pronouncements. Western leaders may go out of their way to pledge their ostensible commitment to peace and dialogue but these pronouncements are not confirmed by practical steps. They sound hollow because here and there they include statements that reflect the true intentions of those who make them.

President Reagan has said for instance that having become stronger as a result of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the United States has a better chance to talk to the Soviet Union. To talk, that is, from a position of military strength. The Soviet Union strongly rejects such an approach. This was stated again in the recent answer of the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to the national daily PRAVDA. It is useless to resort to power diplomacy in dealings with the Soviet Union he said. Dialogue must be on an equitable basis and not from a position of strength, as President Reagan suggests.

The United States still adheres to its policies of adventurism and confrontation, and other NATO countries do much the same. Britain for instance supported the stand of the American administration aimed at undermining the Geneva medium-range nuclear arms limitation talks, and agreed to the deployment of 160 cruise missiles on its soil. That was in line with the dangerous doctrine of Atlantic solidarity. The DAILY MAIL said last year that no one in his right mind would think of welcoming U.S. cruise missiles in Britain. According to Denis Healy, the missiles dramatically increased the threat of war and undermined the chances of preventing it. Nevertheless, the Tories are pressing ahead with the policy of rearmament and are attempting to represent it as a desire for dialogue.

The moves of the United States and Britain in the Third World are not at all aimed at easing international tension. These moves are part of Washington's doctrine of confronting the Soviet Union on a global scale.

British warships have on many occasions appeared off Lebanon's shores and took part in demonstrable maneuvers to play up to the American tough line at the very moment when talks were needed above all. As soon as the dust raised by American tanks in Grenada settled and Mrs Thatcher decided that she really does not have to sustain her ostensible indignation over Washington's failure to consult its allies in this matter, London announced that it is extending a multimillion aid package to the U.S. puppets, and supports the idea of setting up a multinational police force to combat communism on Grenada. The British contingent is to join the force. Mrs Thatcher is all for setting up the South Atlantic Treaty organization on the pretext of combatting communism on a global scale. For a long time the independent stand on the issue adopted by Brazil and Argentina hampered Washington's efforts to set up a new military bloc. Now London is planning to lease the Falklands to the United States so that it can set up a base there similar to the Diego Garcia facility in the South Atlantic.

Viewed against this background, Geoffrey Howe's statements that NATO desires an all round dialogue on a global scale appear very unconvincing indeed. Speaking just 12 hours after Geoffrey Howe, President Reagan made it clear what is really behind such apparently peaceable pronouncements. Speaking on the occasion of the third anniversary of his inauguration, he said that America is prepared to enter into an honest and fair dialogue, but conducted from a position of strength. In other words, all this peace rhetoric is a cover up for the same dangerous policy.

## 'HYPOCRISY' SEEN IN REAGAN STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD261257 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan made a traditional "State of the Union" address to a joint meeting of the two houses of Congress. His statement, made in a spirit of electioneering, was an attempt to picture in a favourable light the results of his three-year rule and justify his policy, marked by extreme aggressiveness in the international field and total disregard for the needs of the common people in the home policy field.

The President groundlessly asserted that America has achieved a recovery under his rule. This assertion is convincingly refuted by American realities: In the last three years the number of Americans compelled to drag out a miserable existence beyond the "poverty line" has increased almost to 40 million, the number of homeless now exceeds 2 million and the unemployment rate has platcaued at a high level, and even the President himself had to admit in passing that many Americans are still out of work.

President Reagan had also to admit that the problem of a federal budget deficit remains acute. According to estimates, the federal budget deficit will remain in the next few years at an unprecedently high level of almost 200 billion dollars. This is a direct result of Reagan's policy of militarisation of the economy, a policy which deflects badly needed funds to unproductive military expenditures. It is clear, however, from the President's statement that his administration intends to deal with the present complicated problems of the American economy along the lines of notorious "Reaganomics", that is by further slashing federal expenditures on urgent social and economic programs. It is with the help of such measures that Reagan promised three years ago to balance the budget for the current financial year, but instead it had a record deficit.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill said that the administration's policies "may have a disastrous consequence for our future," "In case after case, we find the administration's policies unfair to working men and women, to the elderly, to our children." The administration, he said, is cutting appropriations for medical services, while going ahead with enormously increasing the military budget. C. Mannat, chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, said that as a result of "Reaganomics", the number of bankruptcies doubled in the USA in 1982 and 1983 while the unemployment rate in agriculture has reached 16 per cent. He also said that the number of bankruptcies of small businesses registered in 1983 yielded only to the figures for the period of the "Great Depression" of the thirties.

The foreign policy section of the President's State of the Union address was notable for demogogy and hypocrisy. The President was trying to justify his militaristic policy by claiming that "the United States is safer...and more secure in 1984 than before", albeit, in real fact, the threat to general security, including to the security of the United States itself, has increased. And the leaders of the United States bear all responsibility for such a turn of events. Commenting on that statement by the President, the ABC television company stressed that, as a public opinion held by it had shown, 50 per cent of Americans disapprove of Reagan's foreign policy. It is noteworthy that for the first time in many years it is precisely the problem of war and peace that is the matter of greatest concern for the Americans now.

The main causes of dangerous tensions in the world are the moves by the present U.S. Administration which started the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, as a result of which not only military, but also political tensions in the world have heightened, and the talks, whose aim was to limit and considerably reduce the nuclear weapons have been frustrated. The threat to international security has also increased as a result of the aggressive actions of the United States in the Middle East and in Central America. As far as Reagan's statements about the striving for an improvement of relations with the USSR are concerned, they have not been substantiated by a single idea, by a single proposal that could contribute towards reaching specific agreements in those fields. Moreover, Reagan's pronouncements indicate that the White House intends as before to deal with the USSR from the positions of force, from the positions of threats and pressure, which bear no promise.

"We have never been aggressors. We occupy no countries," Reagan cynically claimed, trying to illustrate his administration's "peaceableness". Each of these claims is a lie. Suffice it to recall the U.S. bandit attack against sovereign Grenada, the actual occupation of Lebanon by the U.S. troops, the undeclared war, which Washington is waging against Nicaragua. It clearly follows from Reagan's address that Washington further intends to place stake on the policy from the positions of strength, blackmail and threats against other countries and peoples. Reagan has, in particular, unambiguously excluded the possibility of withdrawal of American Marines from Lebanon, and stressed that his administration will continue in Central America its old policy of suppression of national liberation movements, and support for the bloody dictatorial regimes.

The administration further intends to build up the military might of the aggressive NATO bloc, hopes to accelerate the cobbling together of the strategic Washington - Tokyo - Seoul axis.

While forcing on the world the so-called "American model", the President sacrilegiously pictured as "heroes" of America, upholding American "ideals", the cutthroats from among the Marines who drowned Grenada in blood. It is precisely these "heroes", who, as Reagan put it, inspire us to struggle for freedom, democracy and peace.

This policy is a source of well-founded condemnation and indignation all over the world, including the United States itself. It is not accidental that during Reagan's speech at the Congress a demonstration of protest was held outside the capitol, whose participants said: "No to Pershings", "We condemn the invasion of Grenada", "Americans, get out of Lebanon", "Yes to jobs, no to war".

## U.S. VIOLATES JAPANESE BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD250954 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 25 TASS -- The Pentagon is trying to iron out the consequences of the scandalous exposure of the fact that the U.S. violated the ban, officially announced by Japan, on the introduction of nuclear weapons in that country. The U.S. Department of the Navy admitted the fact that American submarines with strategic nulcear weapons on board had called at Japanese ports in an official publication of the U.S. Navy, which was found by Japanese journalists and aroused a storm of indignation among the Japanese public. This admission put in an awkward position Tokyo officials who maintain that the U.S. respects the non-nuclear status proclaimed by Japan.

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, the Pentagon has already drawn up a special report which describes the data supplied by the Department of the Navy as a mistake. However, the polls organized by the press and anti-war organizations show that the majority of the Japanese do not believe that Washington observes the ban on the introduction of nuclear weapons.

## JAPAN 'SUBSIDIES' TO PRO-AMERICAN FORCES VIEWED

LD241434 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 24 TASS -- The Japanese Government has decided to expand its programs of "emergency strategic aid" to pro-American forces and dictatorships in different parts of the world. The state budget for fiscal 1984, the newspaper AKAHATA reports today, is making provisions for a more than 7 percent rise in subsidies to them as compared with the current year.

Under Washington's "recommendations" the subsidies will be hiked up particularly to the conservative forces in Lebanon and to the regimes of El Salvador, Honduras and certain other Latin American countries, which already received from the Nakasone Cabinet as an emergency aid last year several hundred million dollars under easy terms. In fiscal 1984 the repressive clique of Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea, teetering on the brink of financial collapse, will receive another slice of the promised credits totalling four billion dollars. Pakistan will be another major recipient of Tokyo's "aid."

Following the White House, the Nakasone Cabinet tries to use "financial weapons" as a means of overt pressure on those Asian and Latin American countries which are pursuing an independent anti-imperialist policy. For instance, Tokyo has joined Washington in an attempt at boycotting Vietnam economically, and recently the Japanese Government suspended all aid to Nicaragua, which is a victim of the counterrevolutionary aggression directed by the Reagan administration.

## CHINA'S EXPANSIONISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA SCORED

PM251147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "From Hegemonist Positions"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jan -- The newsapapers NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN have published articles noting that the development of the situation in Southeast Asia has fully confirmed that the seizure of the Hoang Sa archipelago -- the Paracel Islands -- was the start of a new stage in Beijing's open actions against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at weakening them and turning them into a bridgehead for expansionism in the Southeast Asian region.

"Beijing threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK, as well as the interests of the other Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the Vietnamese people's just struggle against hegemonism is aimed at defending their own interests and the interests of all the region's peoples," NHAN DAN stresses.

Evidence of Beijing's dangerous plans, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes, is the creation of a military base on the Hoang Sa archipelago. While building up its military preparations there, Beijing is simultaneously conducting a broad propaganda campaign to mislead public opinion.

## USSR-FRENCH RELATIONS; ARKHIPOV VISIT TO FRANCE

LD251458 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Komarov writes:

One of these days a Soviet delegation led by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will pay a visit to France. That visit at the invitation of the French Government will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to the development of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for each other's interests.

In the present-day complex situation in Europe and the world at large the development of Soviet-French relations in different areas can play an important role in promoting world peace and trust in Europe despite differences of opinion between the two countries. The Soviet leaders have stressed on more than one occasion that the policy of developing comprehensive relations with France is a principled course of the Soviet Union.

This was pointed out, in particular, during a conversation between Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Edith Cresson, minister of external trade and tourism of France, in the Kremlin during the session of the mixed Soviet-French "Grand" Commission in Moscow last November.

Numerous talks, meetings and conversations showed that the sides were mutually satisified with the development of industrial, economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France. Trade in 1980-1983 was worth roughly 15.5 billion roubles (110 billion francs), or 70 per cent more than it was during the previous five years. Supplies of French-made equipment in 1983 alone grew by roughly three-fourths, helping better to balance bilateral trade.

Specialists believe that there are good prospects for the further rapid growth of trade and economic, scientific and technical contacts. The new supplies of Siberian gas which have just been initiated offer good possibilities in this respect.

As Pierre Albi, president of the Gaz de France company, said the other day in a letter to the Soviet Gas Industry Ministry, cooperation between Soviet and French companies and organizations in gas supply "have always marvellously met the interests of both sides.

At present talks are under way on a number of new projects of Soviet-French cooperation, in particular, on supplies of French-made equipment to the USSR for the development of oil fields in western Kazakhstan, for the modernisation of Moscow's Moskvich Auto Plant and for the production of drilling pipes, superphosphate acid, computer memory components, and other products.

Possibilities are also being discussed for the participation of French companies in the reconstruction and modernisation of a number of Soviet factories. There are good prospects in agri-industry and also for the extension of the French export of, in particular, steel products, chemicals and consumer goods to the USSR.

## GENSCHER-ANDREOTTI MEETING ON MISSILES, EEC

LD251505 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Rome January 25 TASS -- The visit to Italy by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was apparently pro-American in its character.

It was held against the background of the continuing deployment on West German and Italian soil of new American first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Local political commentators drew attention to the fact that Genscher, as well as his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti fully backed the U.S. Administration's adventurous, militarist course directed primarily at gaining military superiority over the USSR. Both ministers indicated that the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in their countries will go ahead.

In order to delude the public in West Germany and Italy, who are calling ever more resolutely for an end to the deployment of nuclear missiles, Genscher used phrases like the "need for contacts, dialogue etc between the East and the West." This phraseology, however, can delude no one. The Governments of West Germany and Italy assumed all responsibility by turning their territories into launching pads for American nuclear missile systems contrary to the will of their peoples. They thus contributed to heightening both military and political tension in Europe.

The ministers devoted much time to discussing numerous problems of the Common Market, now gripped by a prolonged economic and financial crisis. It largely affected Italy's metallurgy. The plans of the leading bodies of the "Ten" to make Rome reduce cast iron and steel production, which will result in mass dismissals in the industry, sparked off protests by steel-workers. Italy is displeased with the so-called "common" agricultural policy of the EEC, which runs counter to the interests of its farmers. There is no unity of views between Bonn and Rome with regard to their contributions to the Community's treasury either. As expected, the matter did not move beyond the declaration of good intentions: contradictions within the EEC are too profound to be resolved during Genscher's two-day trip.

## WPC OFFICIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF STOCKHOLM SUMMIT

LD252118 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm January 25 TASS -- TASS correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report:

The Swedish peace champions attach much significance to the Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe since the Stockholm forum opens an opportunity to representatives of 35 states to discuss vital problems of international life. This was said in an interview to the TASS correspondents by a prominent Swedish public figure, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council John Takman.

He spoke highly of the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the conference. A return to the situation which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is an indispensable condition for the easing of tension which now exists on the European Continent. The United States so far has not shown the striving for the quest for the answers to most acute problems of the present, John Takman said. A speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who tried to call into question even the accords reached in Helsinki caused indignation of many people including those who gathered in the conference hall.

A positive outcome of the Stockholm conference, John Takman said further, would meet the aspirations of the anti-war movement mounting in the world. This movement assumes broad scope in Sweden, just as in other countries.

All sections of the population -- workers, employees, students, representatives of creative intelligentsia, doctors, scientists, who set themselves the task of the struggle against nuclear threat -- have rallied in the anti-war movement.

## NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT'S MISSILE RECOMMENDATIONS

LD251530 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] The Hague January 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports:

The Dutch Government has made under U.S. and NATO pressure another attempt to force the parliament to give the green light to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles in Dutch territory.

At the request of the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Council of the Netherlands, an advisory body to the queen, has made a recommendation on new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, pointing out that their deployment does not contravene the constitution of the country. This recommendation, submitted to the deputies, enables the parliament to approve the deployment of cruise missiles by simple rather than two-thirds majority, as is required in voting on issues affecting the sovereignty of the country. It is this on which the Dutch Government counts because it realises that otherwise it will not get the necessary parliamentary majority to approve NATO's missile decision.

It is symptomatic that the recommendation of the State Council was made public shortly after the return of Prime Minister Lubbers from the United States where, according to press reports, the NATO top brass had again drawn his attention to the need for the Netherlands' official approval of the deployment of cruise missiles in the territory of the country. Washington has so far failed to secure such approval.

The recommendation of the State Council has outraged the Dutch public. Opposition parties, including the Labour and the Democrats-66, have criticised it because they believe that the security policy pursued by the Dutch Government is now advancing in a very dangerous direction. Notable politicians and lawyers have pointed out on more than one occasion now that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles will encroach on the Dutch sovereignty because the decision on launching them will be taken by the United States.

## U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION' TALKS

LD251743 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 25 TASS -- A round of meetings of the U.S.-Israeli Military-Political Committee was held in the atmosphere of secrecy at the Fort McNair military base near Washington. The meetings discussed questions of the further development of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

Official representatives of both countries refused to comment on the contents of the talks that have ended. But going by reports in the U.S. press, the talks were about new deliveries of U.S. weapons to Israel, still closer coordination of the policy in the Middle East and in other regions, cooperation in the development of new types of armaments in Israel. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES considerable attention was paid to the planning of joint exercises in the Middle East which, the newspaper writes, must show that the United States is not going to leave the Middle East, Lebanon included.

Besides that, during these exercises the Israeli "combat operations" are planned to be spread to the area of the eastern Mediterranean which the United States views as a zone of operations of the NATO forces. Thus Washington intends to involve Tel Aviv de facto in the aggressive activity of the North Atlantic bloc.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS the committee also discussed questions of the deployment of U.S. military equipment for the United States "Rapid Deployment Force" on Israel's territory and the turning of Israeli ports into bases for ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Washington will repay Tel Aviv for these "services" in the current year by military-economic aid in the amount of 2.6 billion dollars.

Thus, the committee's agenda attests to close military-political alliance of the United States and Israel whose aim is the escalation of the aggression against sovereign Arab states and the ensurance of the hegemony in the Middle East.

## ISRAELI REPRESSION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON NOTED

LD252315 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 25 TASS -- By carrying out large-scale punitive actions, and by practising terror and repression in the south of Lebanon, the Israeli invaders try to make the local population put up with the occupation regime. Israeli soldiers commit particular outrages in the town of Sayda where Lebanese patriots have carried out a number of successful operations against the troops of the invaders. The streets of the town are unceasingly patrolled by tanks and armoured personnel carriers. In an attempt to frighten the residents of Sayda, Israeli tanks repeatedly opened fire in densely populated blocks. Observation posts are set up on rooftops. The occupiers machine-gun all motor vehicles which seem "suspicious" to them. As a result of the Israeli arbitrariness, life in Sayda has practically come to a standstill. Enterprises are inoperative, and all institutions and shops remain closed.

The occupiers staged mass round-ups, and made searches and arrests in Al-Qir'awn and Markaba villages and many other populated localities of south Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' Valley. The residents of Al-Khalisah village have been on strike for the fourth day in a demand for the release of their fellow villagers who were arrested by the Israelis. The population of Al-Khalisah was supported by the residents of neighbouring villages who openly expressed protest against the invaders' violence.

In the past twenty-four hours Israeli troops held exercises with field firing near the Ansar concentration camp. The exercises involved motorized-infantry and artillery units.

Fighting men of the Lebanese resistance conduct vigorous guerrilla actions against the occupation forces. Yesterday near Ar-Rayhanah village, the patriots hurled grenades and fired submachineguns at an Israeli military patrol. Several invaders were put out of action during the fighting. The invaders also sustained losses as a result of two operations by Lebanese guerrillas in the area of 'Aramta village.

The U.S. Administration's unceasing threats to the Lebanese national patriotic forces meet with resolute condemnation from local political circles. A prominent political figure of Lebanon, Sulayman Faranjiyah, former president of the country, has stated that the uproar raised by Washington about a "threat to the security" of U.S. naval ships off the Lebanese coast only serves as a cover for new armed actions being planned by the United States and Israel on Lebanese soil.

## BRIEFS

PDRY EXPERTS TRAIN IN UZBEKISTAN -- A group of PDRY experts who trained in Uzbekistan have returned to their homeland from Tashkent. In the course of 6 months, they acquainted themselves in factories in Uzbekistan with the theory and ways and means of repairing various agricultural machinery. In the PDRY the experts will work in repair shops and machinery plants set up with the aid of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jan 84 GF]

## GRENADA ELECTIONS, GAIRY'S RETURN VIEWED

LD252311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Motley, assistant U.S. state secretary for inter-American affairs, has spoken in Washington about the forthcoming creation of a committee to prepare for the general elections on Grenada. Here is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is Viktor Anikin.

[Anikin] Judging from Motley's statement, the elections on Grenada are planned for the end of this year. It is most typical that this was announced a few days after the former bloody dictator Gairy returned to Grenada. He has been living for the past 5 years in the United States, where he has enjoyed the special favors of official Washington. Gairy has been zealously making use of these favors. For example, on the eve of his arrival in Saint Georges, in an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he stated that should his party come to power, he would ask the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to (?send) their military contingents to his country permanently. In the last 18 years, the former dictator admitted, I have more than once asked the United States to send its troops to Grenada.

It is well known that politicians of this sort have long been in high demand in the American capital. In the eyes of the U.S. ruling hierarchy, Gairy is on a worthy par with such dictators as Batista, Somoza, Stroessner, Pinochet and Duvalier, who have been involved in scandal and are now thriving. [as heard] He demonstrated his (?unswerving) devotion to Washington during his rule in Grenada when the country was sold out to the imperialist monopolies, led by the United States, and cruel terror and repressions were leashed upon the people of Grenada. In the end, Gairy was overthrown by the patriotic forces and fled to the protection of his Washington patrons.

Now the need for him has reemerged. Having carried out a bandit attack on Grenada and set up an occupation regime there, the United States intends to become permanently entrenched there and to turn the island into its strong base for suppressing the national liberation movement in the countries of the Caribbean Basin.

Referring to events on Grenada and in Central America in his replies to PRAVDA on 24 January of this year, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said: It is clear that the United States wants to break the power of the people and to return by force of arms the hated dictators who are the placemen of Washington.

## HISTORIAN VIEWS CPSU'S ROLE, CURRENT TASKS

PM251100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. Bugayev: "Lenin's Party Is a Party of Communist Creation"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Lenin's idea that the chief thing in Marx' teaching is the elucidation of the worldwide-historic role of the proletariat as the creator of the socialist society long ago became a truism. And the most complex thing in the historical creativity of the working class is precisely the creation of a new system.

It was equally obvious both to the founders of scientific communism and to their followers that the working class can achieve this aim only under the leadership of its vanguard -- a revolutionary political party capable of enlightening and organizing the proletariat and its allies and indicating the ways and means of building the new society. And, backed by an already long historical experience and its quintessence -- Marxism -- Lenin was able firmly to declare: "We see the INDEPENDENT and implacable Marxist party of the revolutionary proletariat as the only guarantee of socialism's victory and as the path to victory that is freest of twists and turns" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 9, p 275)

Lenin -- the greatest thinker, revolutionary, and statesman in history -- devoted his whole life to the creation, fostering, and ideological and organizational rallying and tempering of this party.

1.

Lenin unswervingly followed Marx' behest not only to explain the world but also to change it. He elaborated the plan for the building of socialism in our country and defined the main directions for realizing it. This plan -- industrialization, putting agriculture on the track of collectivization, carrying out the cultural revolution, resolving the nationalities question -- proceeded from profound faith in the creative strength of the working classes and the peoples awakened by the October Revolution. Lenin's last articles provided clear guidelines for resolving a whole range of tasks to ensure both the creation of socialist production forces in our country and the building of new social relations.

At the seventh party congress in 1918 Lenin said: "...In beginning socialist transformations we must clearly set ourselves the goal toward which these transformations are ultimately directed, namely the goal of creating a communist society...which goes further toward realizing the principle: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" (Vol 36, p 44).

Having elaborated the theoretical grounds which serve us as landmarks in the movement toward communism, Lenin left to the party instructions whose fulfillment ensures the success of this movement. These include loyalty to revolutionary theory, the strengthening of the alliance of workers and peasants with the working class in the leading role, the strengthening of the party's unity and of its ties with the people, circumspection in formulating policy and firmness in implementing it, and "recognition of the party's commanding role" in communist building.

The CPSU's leading position in Soviet society is conditioned by its class nature and aims.

With its command of scientific revolutionary theory it has a clear idea of the scale and complexity of future tasks, it knows the forces which promote and oppose our progress, and it knows how to resolve the contradictions of social development for the benefit of social progress.

It is known that Soviet society has not yet reached its apogee. It has entered the long historical stage of the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and, thus, of further progress toward communism. These are nowadays the chief strategic tasks of the Leninist party, of all its commodities and organizations, of every communist, and every Soviet person.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums set an example of a realistic and strictly scientific analysis of the available experience of creation and of its lessons and provided extremely important theoretical groundwork for the future on a number of principled, program questions. Relying on the Marxist dialectical-materialist method, the party outlined the main directions of work ensuring the formation, in the main, of the classless structure of society within the historical framework of developed socialism, transformation in production forces, the improvement of production relations, and the shaping of the new person.

It is the CPSU's immutable aim to raise the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards and assert socialist civilization. The attainment of this aim accounts for the very close connection between the party's economic and social policies. "IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS," the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum points out, "ALL OUR EFFORTS IN THE ECONOMY ARE AIMED AT RAISING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS. THIS IS THE CHIEF SOCIOPOLITICAL AIM OF OUR PLANS. Any successes in developing production are valued on their true merits when they have an impact on improving people's well-being."

The social thrust of the party's economic strategy is being strengthened under the conditions of the improvement of mature socialism. It is a question, for example, of reducing the sphere of application of heavy physical labor -- which is ensured by comprehensive production mechanization and automation, the creation of flexible production management systems, the use of robots in heavy or harmful work sectors, and, in short, the very rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. But this is not just an economic problem. It is also a social problem -- a problem of overcoming the substantial differences between physical and mental labor and of turning labor into the person's primary vital requirement.

Or take questions connected with fulfilling the Food Program. It is natural that both rural and urban working people are interested in realizing it. But the transfer of agricultural production to an industrial footing, which is essential for a sharp rise in its intensiveness, the organization of agro-industrial complexes, and cultural and consumer construction in the countryside also mean tremendous social changes: two forms of socialist ownership -- state and kolkhoz-cooperative -- are growing together and, in the long term, merging. Consequently, the chief pointer to membership of a particular class [klassoobrazuyushchiy priznak] which distinguishes workers and kolkhoz members is being eroded. Along with overcoming differences in working and living conditions, the gradual liquidation of class differences and the effacing of the substantial differences between the city and the countryside are taking place.

Taking into account the needs of improving developed socialism, the party has also determined the directions of the reform of general educational and vocational schooling.

Outlined in accordance with the program guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the reform is designed to substantially enrich the social functions of public education. While having the aim of ensuring the high level of young citizens' knowledge, at the same time it orients them toward socially useful labor, which is a very important factor in the shaping of an individual. The party directs young people toward resolving the impressive tasks at the end of the present century and the beginning of the next century and taking an active part in the struggle for the all-around progress of Soviet society and the emergence of all sectors of the national economy at the foremost frontiers of science and technology.

The development of power generation, transportation, and communication, environmental protection, the rational use of natural resources -- all these and many other complex problems affect in one way or another the interests of social, national, and demographic groups of the population and different regions of the country. It is a complex matter to ensure that they are resolved in such a way that the interests of these groups and regions are harmoniously combined, and it demands knowledge of and regard for factors in the improvement of mature socialism, tremendous political experience and tact, comprehensive scientific knowledge, and, if you like, delicacy, profound certainty as to the need for particular transformations, and the ability to instill this certainty in the masses.

The Leninist Communist Party possesses these qualities. It is a stranger to all parochial, departmental, and other group interests and influences whatsoever. This gives the CPSU the moral right and the actual possibility to determine the paths of society's development, to rally working people in the name of achieving the set goals, and to demand the strict implementation of the elaborated policy by all organizations and departments, and the equally strict execution of one's duties in any work sector by every member of the party and of society.

2.

At all stages of socialist building the party invariably follows Lenin's rule -- to keep an eye on the actual state of awareness and preparedness of the entire working mass, and not just of its foremost people. In the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the communist building plans, the CPSU attaches special significance to developing working people's initiative and strengthening discipline in labor collectives.

Ideological work is acquiring ever greater significance in the education of active builders of communism. And this is perfectly natural. Our every step forward is complex in a new way and difficult in a new way. And "the harder, the greater, and the more crucial the new historic task," V.I. Lenin said, "the more millions of people must be involved in taking an independent part in resolving these tasks" (Vol 36, p 446).

Of course, the results of the CPSU's economic and social policy and our successes contribute to the growth of the masses' awareness and activeness, but the communist world outlook is not passed on genetically. Various kinds of negative factors, both internal and external, also affect the working people's consciousness. Therefore, as was pointed out at the Central Committee's June (1983) Plenum, the party considers ideological and political education work not only the daily task and duty of professional propagandists, agitators, and working people in the mass media but also the business of the whole party and every communist.

The party sees the working people's active participation in managing the country and social affairs as both the meaning and substance of socialist democracy, which is being developed in accordance with the principles of the USSR Constitution.

This is the aim of the Law on Labor Collectives, which promotes the improvement of socialist democracy in every possible way. Preliminary mass discussion of statewide and regional questions requiring legal regularization is proving to be very fruitful. The party has condemned the practice whereby our democratic norms and enactments are not backed up by deeds and people are satisfied with just form and the outward appearance of a matter. "Everything that has been decided must be fulfilled. This is our party's Leninist tradition, and it does not become us to deviate from it," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov points out.

Bourgeois ideologues and revisionists say that the party's leadership of the democratization process encroaches upon personal freedom, deliberately confusing here the concepts of democracy and anarchic self-will and the antisocial sallies of corrupt elements. One hardly needs seriously dispute "arguments" of this sort. What democracy can one speak of in a society which is incapable of protecting its citizens against hooligans and various kinds of immoral characters? Our socialist democratism is also expressed, in particular, in the fact that society guarantees people reliable protection against any encroachments upon their honor and dignity and against violators of the principles of our communal life.

Of course, these violators still exist. They must be reeducated both by persuasion and, if necessary, by coercion. However, the chief thing in work with people for the party, its organizations, and communists is to enhance working people's political standards and try to ensure that everyone is not simply an efficient worker at his work place but also a conscious participant in social life.

People's awareness and civic activeness under the conditions of socialism are not only moral categories. They directly and immediately influence the successes of the party's economic strategy and social policy and also become economic categories.

3.

After the socialist revolution the Communist Party, as Lenin pointed out, is "the directly ruling vanguard of the proletariat" (Vol42, p 294), and under the conditions of the developed socialist society it is the vanguard of the entire people. It preserves and consolidates this tenet both by carefully regulating its composition and by highly organizing internal life. To enhance the rank and significance of the party member and his political and moral authority, to safeguard the firmness, unity, and purity of the party's ranks, to strengthen its worker nucleus -- these demands of Lenin's have not lost their significance. Of course, much has changed since Lenin's 1924 appeal, when almost one-fourth of a million working people swelled the ranks of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and helped it to suppress the attempts of Trotskiyites and other anti-Lenin groups to shake the party's unity and divert it from the Leninist path. But Leninist exactingness toward communists has not changed.

The transfer of all sections of society to the ideological and political positions of the working class and the growth of Soviet people's political awareness demand the still stricter selection of those people being admitted to the party so that it remains the vanguard of the people and so that everyone can see that people enter the party not for the sake of profit but for selfless labor for the good of the motherland and in the name of communism. The communist is the stalwart of our great creation. He is the party's representative in any collective and acts not only with words -- by explaining its policy -- and by appeals, but primarily by his personal example in production activity and in sociopolitical and moral life.

In enhancing the vanguard role of CPSU members and candidate members, the party takes into account the strength of their example, particularly that of leaders, calls strictly to account those who deviate from the norms of party morality, and demands of every communist impeccable personal conduct in production and in domestic life.

The party's purpose is "not at all to reflect the average state of the mass," V.I. Lenin said, "but to lead the masses" (Vol 35, p 94). And the more activeness and independence working people and their mass associations display, the more responsible is the role of the party -- the organizer and inspirer of our great creation.

The party's policy of improving the entire sphere of economic leadership -- management, planning, and the economic machinery -- in accordance with the actual conditions at the present stage of social development stood our particularly clearly after the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. Urging people not to lose the pace that has been built up in the country's socioeconomic development and to deepen positive processes more actively, the CPSU directs all its organizations toward resolutely improving the style and methods of party leadership. Here the party demands the careful selection of cadres on their business and political qualities, their training in the spirit of a critical analysis of the results of their activity, and the combination of the established benevolent attitude toward them with high exactingness and principledness. Leaders of all ranks at the center and locally are called upon to set the tone and a personal example in work. While evaluating highly the activities of leaders, the CPSU recalls Lenin's behest: In whatever sector each one of them works, and whatever post he holds -- he must place the interests of the whole state, the interests of the people, and their well-being above all else.

The CPSU's experience has proved for the first time the vitality of Lenin's ideas on the party as the leader of the revolutionary masses and the leading force of the new society. This very rich experience attests that communists triumph where the party consistently fulfills its role as the vanguard of the working class and the working masses and where it sacredly observes the Leninist norms of party life and cherishes and indefatigably strengthens its political, organizational, and ideological unity.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETING DETAILED

PM231208 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

At its regular session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed certain questions related to preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. It was noted that the election campaign is taking place with the most energetic participation of public organizations and labor collectives. Constituency preelection conferences -- at which the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the best people from the ranks of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and representatives of all nations [natsii] and ethnic groups of the country are being unanimously nominated as candidates -- are being held everywhere. The preparation for the election has caused a great surge of political activity by the masses, and a striving by them to greet the elections with new labor achievements for the good of the socialist homeland.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session considered the question of the 30th anniversary, which falls in March 1984, of the beginning of mass development of the virgin lands and unused land.

It was stressed that, while marking this auspicious event, party, administrative, and economic organs must focus attention on the unconditional implementation by every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and by every agro-industrial enterprise, of the current year's plans and pledges and those of the 5-year plan as a whole, on implementing the Food Program, all-round intensification of production, efficient use of the potential created in agriculture, and introducing the achievements of science and technology. Proposals for developing competition among Komsomol youth collectives for the right to the title of Thirtieth Anniversary of the Virgin Lands, for sending a detachment of 50,000 youths to work in animal husbandry, and for holding an all-union rally of student construction teams were approved.

By way of monitoring the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Commitee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Politburo heard a report on the progress of work on the production of the Don family of combines and other grain-harvesting equipment. Materials on the given matter were passed to the USSR Council of Ministers for detailed consideration and for the adoption of additional measures for the prompt resolution of this important task, which is of prime importance in establishing a firm material-technical base for the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

In connection with signals reaching the CPSU Central Committee about atmospheric pollution of the city of Kemerovo, the Politburo pointed out to Comrade Ministers Neporozhniy, Petrishchev, Listov, Kazanets, and Bakhirev the discipline manifested in implementing environmental-protection measures by the enterprises in their charge, and ordered them to remove shortcomings in this matter. The attention of the Kemerovo Oblast CPSU Committee and the executive committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies was drawn to substantial omissions in work to improve the living conditions of the working people, and to an insufficiently demanding attitude of economic managers [rukovoditeli] in the matter of integrated development of production, observance of legislation on the conservation of nature, and complete assimilation of the state funds allocated for these purposes.

On the basis of the instructions by Comrade Andropov in his speech at the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers was charged with preparing corresponding proposals aimed at raising the efficiency of the whole system of controlling and monitoring the state of the environment, and at improving the work done by ministries and departments and raising their level of responsibility in this area.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the proposals by the CPSU Central Auditing Commission regarding the further intensification, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, of work done by the auditing commissions of party organizations to fulfill the functions allocated to them, to check that the requirements of the CPSU rules are being observed, and to raise the responsiblity of cadres for the implementation of party decisions.

The politburo session approved the activity by the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ryzhkov, which took part in the 25th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, and examined certain other issues of the country's internal life and foreign policy.

## MOSCOW THEORY CONFERENCE ON LENINISM HELD

PM241311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Immortality of a Great Cause. Scientific Theory Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] The lasting significance of Leninism lies in the fact that it profoundly and accurately expresses the requirements of worldwide social progress, makes it possible to formulate the correct answers to the most burning and vital questions of the present day, teaches how to boldly and creatively resolve urgent problems, and arms people with a scientific understanding of the prospects for social development.

This was emphasized at a scientific theory conference held in Moscow 19 January and devoted to V.I. Lenin's immortal teaching and the historical experience of implementing it. The conference was held by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Department Chiefs V.A. Medvedev and B.I. Stukalin; scientists, party veterans, and representatives of the Moscow public.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the conference with an introductory speech. Six decades after Lenin the world's social renewal is taking place in accordance with Lenin's assessment of the essense and prospect of the modern historical process initiated by Great October, he said. The new social system, just as Lenin foresaw, is being asserted and disseminated in the world in a dogged struggle against fierce resistance from the obsolete social system. The vitality and invincibility of socialism and its creative, humanist nature have been revealed in full. At the same time, amid the cruel trials and torments of hundreds of millions of people, the world has seen for itself the correctness of Lenin's conclusion that imperialism is a source of violence and war.

Mankind now sees two worlds -- socialism and capitalism -- in a historic confrontation and in real competition. And not only on the socioeconomic plane but also in international affairs, on which mankind's fate now depends. Socialism is the mainstay of peace and social progress, while imperialism means the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe and the destruction of civilization itself.

Following on from Marx, Lenin proclaimed peace among the peoples as socialism's ideal. This ideal has become the intimate concern of all peoples and the banner of their struggle for the right to life. Now more than ever socialism, democracy, and peace are in indissoluble unity.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, delivered the report "Leninism in the Marxism of Our Epoch, the Great Science of Winning."

V.I. Lenin's heart ceased beating 60 years ago, on 21 January 1924. But Lenin's teaching and cause remain immortal. They have had and are continuing to have a very profound impact on the entire course of world history, he emphasized. All socioeconomic, political, and spiritual experience in our epoch confirms with inexorable force that history is proceeding as Lenin taught.

His ideas and deeds live on and triumph in the achievements of socialist and communist creation in the USSR and the other socialist community countries, in the successes of the international communist and workers movement, in the mighty scale of the national liberation and democratic movements, and in the struggle of the world's peoples for peace and social progress. Leninism, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, is a teaching which "is living and developing, reflecting all the new processes and phenomena and the new turns of history."

The principles of Marxism-Leninism -- an eternally living, continuously developing, international teaching -- help us and all the planet's progressive forces to orient themselves correctly in the complex events of the present and under the conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the world situation caused by the growing militarism and aggressiveness of imperialist forces, above all in the United States.

They -- these principles -- arm the working class and all working people with a scientific program of struggle against imperialist reaction and all forms of social and national oppression, with a combat program of socialist and communist building, for peace and friendship among the peoples. For it was precisely Lenin -- the greatest master of revolutionary dialectics -- who revealed the natural laws and the driving forces of the modern epoch which even now determine its aspect and its leading trends.

Having described the new phenomena associated with the development of state monopoly capitalism, the speaker showed that history entirely confirms Lenin's teaching on imperialism and that the struggle of the working class and the broad people's masses against the monopolies' oppression and for democracy and social progress has now entered a new, more complex and difficult stage. It demands the unbreakable unity and cohesion of all progressive forces against the attacks of imperialist reaction, which is advancing on the working people's socioeconomic gains, their democratic rights and freedoms, and the peoples' sovereignty.

Since the Great October victory, all events of world history, as Lenin pointed out, have been concentrated around the struggle of the two systems -- capitalist and socialist. Championing the class positions of the working class, socialism is the repository of the highest values of all mankind and the most active and consistent fighter for peace and worldwide social progress. The worker cause, just as Lenin taught, is being turned into the foremost, vital cause of all mankind.

Under the conditions of the intensified ideological struggle in the international arena the CPSU firmly continues the Leninist line, proceeding from the principle bequeathed by its founder: The protection of Marxism against attacks by ideological opponents is inseparable from the task of its further development on the basis of new historical experience.

The report devoted great attention to examining the multifaceted experience of the CPSU and the Soviet state in implementing Lenin's great ideas for building and developing the socialist society. Having shown the complex, dialectical process of building and improving developed socialism in our country and socialism's incontestable advantages over capitalism, the speaker emphasized that an integral, harmonious Marxist-Leninist concept of mature socialism has now been created through the collective efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries and is being developed and deepened along with the practice of socialist and communist creation.

It helps to resolve current problems and to find forms and methods for successful progressive movement, being a very important achievement of present-day Marxist-Leninist thought. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speeches are an example of such a creative Marxist-Leninist approach to the theory and practice of scientific communism. They concentrate and develop Lenin's teaching on socialism and communism as applied to modern conditions and generalize the collective experience of the masses in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in improving the society of mature socialism. These documents of the CPSU are its contribution to the treasure house of scientific socialism and a concrete and realistic combat program for the Soviet people's advance toward communism.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, pointed out in his speech "The Building of Developed Socialism Is the Embodiment of Lenin's Ideas" that for more than eight decades now the Communist Party, created by Lenin, has been carrying aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and that precisely this was the decisive condition for its victories of worldwide historic significance. The chief result of the creative activity of the Soviet people led by the CPSU is the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR -- the highest level of social progress at this stage of world history. The CPSU believes that we must not ignore or try to bypass the natural stages of the historical process. Along with the preparation and maturing of material conditions and preconditions it consistently resolves urgent problems of communist building in its theoretical and practical activity. Proceeding from a comprehensive analysis of the development of Soviet society, the party defined the systematic and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism as the chief strategic task.

The speech shed light on the CPSU's activity in the economic, social, political, and ideo logical sphere as at the initial stage of developing socialism and showed its efforts to mobilize working people to overcome existing difficulties and unresolved problems. The speaker emphasized the special importance of augmenting the positive results achieved recently. Actively developing positive processes, and ensuring their stable nature. He pointed out that no one can remain indifferent to ideas which have been embodied in the practice of very profound transformations and have given a new direction to history. Even today Lenin's teaching is leading all progressive forces of mankind forward.

In his speech "Lenin's Policy of Peace and Its Embodiment in the CPSU's Activity" Doctor of Historical Sciences O.N. Bykov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations, emphasized that today, just as six decades ago, Lenin's revolutionary teaching on ridding human society of exploitation and wars carries tremendous ideological, moral, and political potential and expresses the essence of the communist philosophy of peace. At the modern stage of the great confrontation between the forces of social progress and the forces of reaction, the scientific foundations of the policy of peace elaborated by V.I. Lenin serve the CPSU as true guidelines in its dogged struggle for lasting peace and for the peoples' freedom and independence. The Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy was expounded in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's recent statements.

Unlike imperialist policy, which sacrifices mankind's future to the narrow mercenary interests of the monopoly bourgeoisie, in the CPSU Leninist policy, class interests of the progressive social system are organically combined with general democratic and essentially common human interests. Hence the active support for it from all the planet's peace-loving forces.

## ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

PM241152 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Victorious Banner of the Era"]

[Text] Soviet society's irresistible onward movement along the path toward communism is illuminated by the glow of Lenin's immortal ideas. We are following a true Leninist course, invariably guided in our practical activity by Leninism -- the great and invincible revolutionary doctrine and the science which reveals the law-governed nature of the development of human society and lights the path of socialist and communsit building. Leninism is the Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the era of the downfall of colonialism, of the victory of the national liberation movements, and of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism.

Today marks the 60th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- the creator of that science, very great revolutionary and thinker, and brilliant continuer of the teaching of K. Marx and F. Engels. His cause is immortal, it lives on and triumphs. Leninism captures the minds of all advanced mankind and is embodied in social practice on a world historic scale. This teaching is invincible and omnipotent because it is right. The mighty and transforming force of Lenin's ideas has been proven and confirmed by the entire course of contemporary social development.

Guided by Leninism, the Russian working class created a party of a new type -- the Communist Party -- and under its leadership and in alliance with the working peasantry carried out the greatest social revolution in mankind's history, created the Soviet state, and defended the October Revolution's gains during the civil war and the years of foreign intervention. Under Leninism's banner and based on Lenin's plan of socialist building, the Soviet people successfully accomplished the main and most complex task of the socialist revolution -- the task of creation: they carried out the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution, strengthened the country's defense capability, gained a world historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, and built a society of developed socialism -- a society with a powerful economy, modern science and culture, true people's power, and social justice.

Everything by which the Soviet people now live and everything on which they are working is indissolubly connected with Lenin's name, his teaching, and the activity of the party founded by him. Leninism is the firm scientific basis of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. Guided by Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and measuring its practical actions and plans against Lenin's guidelines, the party is formulating a true course of struggle and creation in the light of the situation that is taking shape. Leninism is the party's guide in improving the developed socialist society and in resolving current and long-term economic tasks. As the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas, the party strives, as the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum reaffirmed with great force, to raise the standard of management, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to make fuller use of production potential and all material, manpower, and financial resources with the aim of ensuring the further dynamic development of the country's economy, to increase the social production efficiency and the working people's prosperity and culture,and to strengthen the country's defense capability.

The beginning of 1984 was marked by a high upsurge of the Soviet people's sociopolitical and labor activeness.

The materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session and the preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections have aroused among millions of working people a patriotic desire to preserve and develop everything positive achieved under the party's leadership in 1983, to tirelessly strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might, and to strive for new successes on the path of communist building. Thanks to the Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the 26th party congress decisions, our country is confidently proceeding along the path of economic and social progress.

While resolving the tasks put forward by life, the CPSU develops and enriches Lenin's invaluable legacy by means of important new provisions and conclusions. "Leninism is the theory of the revolutionary renewal of the world," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed. "Based on a system of fundamental principles repeatedly tested in practice and measured against the materialist dialectic, this teaching lives on and develops reflecting all the new processes and phenomena and new changes in history."

Lenin's ideas live on and triumph not just in our country. Leninism is a great international doctrine. Its triumph lies in the creation, development, and strengthening of the world socialist system which has become the decisive force of world development, in the outstanding achievements of the international communist and workers movement, and in the steady growth of the progressive forces struggling against imperialism. Lenin's ideas, the ideas of socialism and freedom, have taken deep root on all the continents. More and more millions of people are turning to Leninism as an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary action in their search for answers to the questions put forward by the present day.

Leninism brings peace and progress to all the peoples. Socialism and peace are indivisible. Our Communist Party and the Soviet state are struggling tirelessly for peace and progress on earth and against the instigators of nuclear war, and this policy is fervently approved and supported by all progressive mankind.

There is alarm in the world now. The threat of war is increasing through the fault of U.S. imperialism. Washington is striving at all costs to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the USSR, and between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states and to achieve military superiority. President Reagan has declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. Under conditions of intensifying military danger and the deployment of new U.S. missiles which has begun in Western Europe, the Soviet state has been forced to take the necessary retaliatory measures aimed at safeguarding its own security and the security of its allies. The CPSU and the Soviet people are steadfastly guided by Lenin's teachings on the defense of the socialist fatherland and by Lenin's precept that "no revolution is worth anything unless it can defend itself."

V.I. Lenin instructed the party, Soviet people, and armed forces servicemen to show constant vigilance toward imperialism's aggressive intrigues, to protect the country's defense capability, and to comprehensively increase the combat might of the Army and Navy. Fulfilling Lenin's behests, Soviet servicemen are improving their ideological tempering, learning the art of defeating a powerful enemy, doggedly mastering modern weapons and complex equipment, strengthening discipline, and increasing their vigilance and combat readiness. This is convincingly demonstrated by socialist competition launched in units and on ships under the slogan "Be alert and on constant readiness to defend socialism's gains!"

Leninism is the ideological foundation of our entire life and struggle. The strength of our party and the people consists in unfailing loyalty to this teaching. The wise leadership of the party created by V.I. Lenin and the close cohesion of the Soviet people around it are the reliable guarantee that new victories and achievements will be won on the path that we are traveling -- the great Leninist path.

## CIVIL AVIATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

PM241622 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Zh.K. Shishkin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Flight Service Administration, under the rubric "Appointments": "Flight Service Leader" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Zh.K. Shishkin has been appointed chief of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Flight Service Administration.

Zhorzh Konstantinovich Shishkin, born in 1937, is a pilot 1st class. After graduation from the Buguruslan Flight School he worked for 14 years in the far north. He was subsequently transferred to the Domodedovo Aircraft Enterprise, where he spent several years on command duties, combining this with active flight work. In recent years he has been in the apparatus of the Flight Service Administration.

Question: Of the many different civil aviation services the flight service is undoubtedly the most important! The section on flight crew in the new USSR Air Code, which has just come into force, especially stipulates the rights and duties of an aircraft's captain [komandir]. Why?

Answer: He is the leading figure among the flight crew. He is the crew's leader and teacher, and bears all the responsibility for the flight and the safety of the people and freight on board. The code states: "The captain is the last to leave the aircraft" -- that says it all! On Aeroflot's heavy passenger aircraft the person in the lefthand, captain's seat is a pilot 1st class having, as a rule, higher education in aviation, and possessing the necessary life experience acquired by the time you are in your thirties or forties.

Question: Sometimes it is not the stewardess but the captain who speaks to the passengers over the intercom. Why is that?

Answer: We recommend that the aircraft's captain himself should explain, if necessary, the reason for an unforeseen delay, the need to land at an emergency airfield, or any other deviations from the normal course of the flight. This first-hand information gives the passengers greater confidence.

Question: Does much depend on the pilot's level of skill and their qualifications in matters such as all-weather flying?

Answer: To a certain extent, yes. Unfortunately people and equipment are still sometimes unable to overcome the elements, which create a threat to the safety of flights. And no risk in civil aviation can be justified!

Question: Does every flight receive a skilled assessment?

Answer: Yes, without exception! This, let me say, is constantly and impartially monitored by a special apparatus installed on board. You cannot argue with printouts from instruments.

Question: When did you last pilot a plane?

Answer: During the third week of December I flew Moscow-Delhi on a wide-bodied IL-86 airliner.

Question: In your flying career you have flown over both of the earth's poles...

Answer: I admit I have not given up hopes of flying to the Antarctic again, but on a faster and more modern aircraft than the IL-18D.

Question: Every professional imagines some ideal machine which he would like to control in the future. What is your "dream plane?"

Answer: The present third-generation jets serving Aeroflot routes meet pilots' highest demands. In the future I would like equipment to appear with more economical engines, and a comfortable cabin better protected from noise, vibration, and other effects on the crew. This will increase their work efficiency and reduce tiredness.

Question: ...And then, as many of the newspaper's young lady readers reveal in their letters, they have hopes of becoming pilots, navigators, flight engineers, and radio operators?

Answer: I must disappoint them -- aviation medical science is categorically and irrevocably against allowing women into flying. It is after all a difficult job linked to systematic nervous and physical pressures. Let us leave men at the controls!

## PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

PM241621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[V. Glagolevbook review: "Production Management"]

[Text] The further our society advances along the path of socialism, the more significantly and considerably looms the CPSU goal of uniting the labor productivity of all with their participation in state management. "The question," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, "of elaborating a program for the comprehensive improvement of the whole management machinery, which must fully accord with the economy of developed socialism and the character of the tasks being solved, is now urgent."

The concept of developed socialism advanced by the CPSU contains fundamental guidelines and conclusions concerning its economic system. Many of them are already embodied in practice in major measures to improve the economic machinery. However, economic theory is still seriously lagging behind the needs of our life today. It still does not reflect fully enough the qualitative changes in the national economy and does not provide a deep foundation for the approaches, ways, and methods of changing onto the path of intensification. In this connection, the new book by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Medvedev is of particular interest. (Footnote) (V.A. Medvedev, "Management of Socialist Production: Problems of Theory and Practice" ["Upravleniye Sotsialisticheskim Proizvodstvom: Problemy Teorii i Praktiki"], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 270 pages).

By analyzing a wealth of factual material, the author investigates topical problems of planning, ensuring balance and eliminating shortages in the national economy, technical progress, and the democratic principles of production management.

Questions connected with realizing the highest goal and main requirement of solialist society -- for everyone to work according to his abilities and received according to the end results of his labor -- are presented very relevantly. The chief thing here is public and state monitoring of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. This is the way to achieve an increase in the people's wealth, since the worker who produces shoddy goods or violates labor discipline squanders public property and wastes public work time.

The author's ideas on increasing the social thrust of planning are also worthy of attention. This is determined primarily by a fuller and more consistent implementation of the fundamental economic law of socialism and the resolution of the task of the all-around development of the individual. At the same time, this special feature of planning, as V. Medvedev rightly notes, is connected with increasing the role of social factors in production development, intensifying their influence on economic process, and improving labor productivity and production efficiency.

The monograph, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, makes a notable contribution to investigating the problems of production management. However, it is difficult to disagree with the author that the creation of a harmonious concept of the developed socialist society's economic machinery, taking account of all its elements as regards not just economic relations but also other spheres of public life, is still urgently needed.

## BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION NOTED

PM241406 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[BELTA Report: "Session Diary: Ninth Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The party's line toward further enhancing production efficiency and work equality strengthening state and labor discipline, and improving the activity of the economic mechanism is ardently approved by Soviet people. Belorussian working people are striving to honorably fulfill the intensive plans and stepped-up socialist pledges of the 4th year of the 5-year plan. This was mentioned by the participants in the 9th session of the Belorussion SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, held in Minsk 11 January.

On the government benches were Comrade N.N. Syunkov, I.Ye. Polyakov, V.I. Brovikov, G.G. Bartoshevich, V.G. Balugev, N.I. Dementey, M.V. Kovalev, Yu.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin M.I. Lagir, V.A. Lepeshkin I.F. Yakushev V.Ye. Lobanok, N.L. Snezhkova, and members of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet presidium and of the republic's government.

Deputy I.P. Shamyakin, presiding, declared the ninth session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet open. He reported that the following questions have been submitted for examination by the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1984, and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1983.

2. On the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1984, and on the implementation of the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1982.

3. On ratifiying decrees of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously included these questions in the session's agenda.

A.A. Reut, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan was invited to speak on the first item. A report on the second item was delivered by Deputy B.I. Shatilo, Belorussian SSR finance minister.

The coreport of the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions was delivered by Deputy V.D. Bysenko, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

Thereafter discussion began on the questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Belorussian SSR in 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1983, and on the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1982.

Speaking in the debate were the following deputies: A.V. Maslakov (Bobruyskiy-Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilev Oblast), A.P. Antipenko (Pogostskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast), I.A. Shibeko (Braslavskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast), V.P. Samovich (Brestskiy Vostochnyy Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast), N.Ye. Koltsev, (Grodnenskiy-Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrug, Grodno Oblast), A.A. Yakimchuk (Tashkentskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk City), and L.V. Rusakov (Rogachevskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast).

Hereupon the morning session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet concluded.

At the evening session, the debate on the reports on the state plan and the state budget continued. Speaking in the debate were the following deputies: I.M. Mozolyako (Novopolotskiy-Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast), F.P. Senko (Bogushevskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast), V.K. Levchik (Sosnovoborskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast), V.L. Verkhovets (Dvoretskiy Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast), A.I. Pinchuk (Semezhevskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast), A.P. Starovoytov (Mogilevskiy-Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilev Oblast), V.I. Zheleznyak (Yereminskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast), I.V. Alekseyev (Kozlovshchinskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodno Oblast), A.N. Duduk (Baranovichskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast), L.A. Filippova (Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk City), and P.Z. Andreyev (Vitebskiy-Vostochnyy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast).

The debate was ended.

The concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1984, and on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1983 was delivered by Deputy A.A. Reut, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1984 and the resolution on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1983.

The concluding speech on the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1984, and on the implementation of the Belorussian SSB State Budget for 1982 was delivered by Deputy B.I. Shatilo, Belorussian SSR finance minister.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the resolution on ratifying the report on the implementation of the Belorussian SSR State Budget for 1982.

The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the resolution proposed by V.I. Brovikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, to appoint K.Z. Terekh deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

A report on the ratification of the Belorussian SSR Supremen Soviet Presidium decrees was delivered by Deputy Ye.P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law and the resolutions on ratifying the decrees.

The 9th session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was declared closed.

## KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 10 JAN

PM241410 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 7th session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was held in Alma-Ata in the hall of sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet on 10 January 1984.

The deputies and guests warmly greeted Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmaskov, V.A. Grebenyuk, K.K. Kazybayev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, and Yu.N. Trofimov.

Places in the boxes were occupied by members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and members of the government.

The session was opened by Deputy K. Medubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

A report by Deputy A.K. Kalikov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the credentials of the newly elected deputies was heard.

The agenda for the session was approved.

1. The State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1983.

2. The Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1982.

3. Ratification of decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1983 was delivered by Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan.

A report on the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1982 was delivered by Deputy R.S. Bayseitov, Kazakh SSR minister of finance.

The subsidiary report of the Planning and Budget Commission, sector commissions, the Work and Life of Women Commission, the Youth Affairs Commission, and the Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the plan in 1983, the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984, and the implementation of the budget in 1982 was delivered by Deputy S.U. Dzhandosov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

The following spoke in the debates on the reports: Deputy V.P. Belyakov, chairman of Alma-Ata Oblispolkom; Deputy Z.M. Shaydarov, chairman of Tselinograd Oblispolkom; Deputy Ye. Ye. Zaritskiy, chairman of Turgay Oblispolkom; Deputy R.T. Cherdabayev, first secretary of Guryev Kazakh Gorkom; Deputy M.A. Aliyev, Kazakh SSR minister of health; Deputy G.A. Lakhanova, team leader of Construction and Installation Administration No 42 of the Taldykurganpromstroy Trust; Deputy K.N. Musin, Kazakh SSR minister of rural construction; Deputy Ye. Ya. Tikhonova, machine operator at the Aktyubinsk Chrome Compounds Plant; Deputy B. Abdrakhamanov, chairman of Karaganda Gorispolkom; Deputy A.N. Kalzhanova, seamstress at Kustanay's Bolshevichka Sewn Goods Factory; Deputy Yu. A. Luzyanin, director of the Pavlodar V.I. Lenin Tractor Plan Production Association; Deputy N. Ibrakhimov, tractor operator on the S. Seyfullin Sovkhoz in Zhanaarkinskiy Rayon, Dzhezkazgan Oblast; Deputy R.I. Lukyanova, beet grower at the R. Luxemburg Sovkhoz in Kurdayskiy Rayon, Dzhambul Oblast; Deputy V.I. Shubin, director of the Gazeta PRAVDA Sovkhoz in Dzhambeytinskiy Rayon, Uralsk Oblast; Deputy Ye. D. Dzhunusbayev, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Kazakh Raykom in Kzyl-Orda Oblast; and Deputy S.N. Tanekeyev, chairman of the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz Board.

A concluding address was delivered by Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan.

Those who delivered the reports and the deputies who spoke in the debates noted that the pace and proportions outlined in the draft plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan accord with the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law "On the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1984" and a resolution "On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1983."

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet approved the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984 and the report on the implementation of the State Budget in 1982.

On the basis of the report by Deputy Kh.Kh. Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Supreme Soviet ratified the Presidium's decrees adopted in the period between the sixth and seventh Supreme Soviet sessions.

On this, the 7th session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, finished work.

## KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM241459 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 11th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 9 January 1984.

The plenum heard and discussed the report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the Republican party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The following spoke during the debate: Comrades V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Kazakh Obkom; M.B. Iksanov first secretary of Uralsk Kazakh Obkom; P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of Pavlodar Kazakh Obkom; S.K. Kubashev, first secretary of Semipalatinsk Kazakh Obkom; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Kazakh Obkom; A. Inkebayev, leader of a tractor and field crop cultivating team at Turgay Oblast's Tersakkanskiy Sovkhoz; S.M. Mukashev, first secretary of Mangyshlak Kazakh Obkom; V.I. Moiseyenko, chairman of Kokchetav Oblispolkom; N.A. Drizhd, general director of the Karagandaugol Coal Mining Production Association; A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of Dzhambul Kazakh Obkom; N.G. Davydov, first secretary of Dzhezkazgan Kazakh Obkom; S.T. Takezhanov, Kazakh SSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; T.A. Yuracheva, leader of a finishing team at Chikment's Housing Construction Combine; M.A. Alderbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of the timber and wood processing industry; N.K. Abenov, chairman of East Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; K.Z. Alishev, first secretary of Mugodzharskiy Kazakh Raykom, Aktyubinsk Oblast; N.D. Tantsyura, Kazakh SSR minister of trade; Zh.A. Tankibayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gossnab; B.N. Suleymenov, director of Alma-Ata Oblast's Gigant Sovkhoz; K.D. Kobzhasarov, chief of administration at the Alma-Ata Railroad.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion, which will be published in the press.

The plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the program principles and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, accepting them as a matter of unconditional guidance for execution and as foundations for the activity of all party organizations, labor collectives, and every communist in the republic.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum basically approved the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1984.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed the firm belief that the communists and all working people in the republic, closely rallied round the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, will even more persistently augment their contribution toward the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and will apply all their strength to the successful fulfillment of the decisions taken by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

## TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONVENES

GF241300 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The 8th session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation was held at the meeting hall of the Supreme Soviet in Ashkhabad on 10 January 1984.

It was 0900 as the delegates to the session stood and applauded M.G. Gapurov, V.F. Dhulenov, N.V. Makarkin, M. Mollayeva, G.S. Mishchenko, A.I. Rachkov, M.A. Chariyev, M.G. Shmidt, O.I. Ishankuliyeva, S.A. Niazov and V.A. Kharkov, members and candidate members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

O. Ovezgeldiyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet announced the opening of the session. The deputies and invited guests honor with a minute of silence the memory of deputies O. Sokhbetoa, K.A. Yesin and G. Mollayeva who died after the previous session.

Y. Berdiyev, chairman of the Credentials Commission presented the report of the commission on the verification of the authority of the newly elected deputies of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

The agenda of the session includes the following questions:

1. The Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1984 and the fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan during 1983.

2. The Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1984 and the fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR State Budget during 1982.

3. Statement by the Industry, Transport and Communications Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

4. Statement on the work of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court.

5. Ratification of the laws of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR during 1983 presented by Deputy V.E. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and another report on the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and on the fulfillment of the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR during 1982 presented by Turkmen SSR Finance Minister Deputy Kh. Sukhanov.

A.M. Rau, deputy chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, presented the report of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984, the fulfillment of the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR during 1983, the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR during 1982.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 on basis of the amendments introduced on the law by the standing commissions and the speeches of deputies and also adopted a resolution on the fulfillment of the State Economic and Social Development Plan on the Turkmen SSR during 1983.

A final statement on the question of the Turkmen SSR 1984 State Budget and on the fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR 1982 State Budget was presented by Turkmen SSR Finance Minister Deputy Kh. Sukhanov. The Supreme Soviet approved the Turkmen SSR 1984 State Budget on basis of the amendments introduced in it by the Planning and Budget Commission and other commissions and also adopted a resolution approving a statement on the fulfillment of the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR during 1982.

After that the Supreme Soviet heard an accounting report by the Industry, Transport and Communications Standing Commission which was presented by chairman of the commission, Deputy S.A. Niyazov. A resolution was passed on the report of the commission.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the presidium's laws which were introduced for ratification by the eighth session and adopted the corresponding laws and resolution.

With this, the 8th session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation concluded its work.

## 1984 Plan, Budget

GF241330 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Law of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic on the Turkmen SSR State Socioeconomic Development Plan for 1984 adopted by the eighth session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet held on 10 January]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic resolves the following:

Article 1: To approve the Turkmen State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983 as presented by the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers according to the amendments made by the Planning and Budget Commisison; the Industry, Transport and Communications Commission; the Energy Commission; the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission; the Agriculture and Nature Protection Commission; the Land Reclamation and Water Resources Commission; the Health and Social Security Commission; the Education and Science Commission; the Culture and Sports Commission; the Trade and Public Catering Commission; the Municipal and Consumer Services Commission; the Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commission; and the Youth Affairs Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 2: To make increases in the following in 1984 in comparison with 1983 in the territory of the Turkmen SSR:

| | |
|---|---|
| national income, derived | 4.9 percent |
| industrial products -- overall, of which: | 4.1 percent |
| production of means of production | 3.9 percent |
| production of consumption objects | 5 percent |
| real income per capita | 4.6 percent |
| public consumption funds per capita | 3 percent |

Article 3: To establish in 1984 the following growth rates according to the basic indicators of the Turkmen SSR's economic and social development plan:

| | growth in percentages of 1983 |
|---|---|
| industrial products | 4.2 |
| state capital investments | 12.2 |
| freight turnover by motor transport of general use | 2.9 |
| labor productivity: | |
| in industry (the republican subordinate industry ministries) | 4 |
| in construction | 3.5 |
| profit from industrial activity of the republican and union non-industry ministries | 7 |
| wages funds for workers and employees | 4 |
| retail turnover of the state and cooperative trade | 7.6 |
| volume of domestic services to the population | 11.8 |
| number of children in preschool institutions who are included in the state budget | 4.2 |
| number of those studying at schools | 4.2 |
| discharge of qualified workers from profession and technical educational institutions | 3.4 |
| admittance of students to the higher and specialized secondary educational institutions | 1.5 |
| quality clinics | 1.4 |

To construct in 1984 housing from all financial resources on an area of 1.16 million square meters.

Article 4: In the course of implementing the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers should be guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and should institute measures to accelerate the transformation of the republic's economy into an intensive course of progress, and to maximize the use of all available reserves and capabilities in the national economy on basis of increasing labor productivity; effectively using the production and scientific and technical potential; accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience; strengthening the state, planning and labor discipline in all sectors of the national economy; spreading socialist emulation for promoting the quality of products and for economizing raw materials and energy and working time, and when necessary to introduce more precise definitions in the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984.

Article 5: To charge the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers with the task of reviewing the proposals and remarks referred to in the conclusion statement of the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and also the proposals and remarks referred to by the deputies at the session of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and to adopt corresponding decisions.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ashkhabad City, 10 January 1984

## TURKMEN CP PLENUM MEETS 9 JANUARY IN ASHKHABAD

GF231720 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The 14th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad on 9 January. The results of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations emerging from the plenum's decisions and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were discussed at it.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report. The plenum also heard a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 presented by B.E. Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and another report on the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1984 presented by Turkmen SSR Finance Minister Kh. Sukhanov.

A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the results of accounting and elections at the republic's party organizations and party committees.

Corresponding resolutions were passed on questions discussed. Organizational questions were reviewed at the plenum. The plenum promoted Y.K. Dzhumayev, Z.T. Sinitsina, and A.Dzh. Yakubov, candidate members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee to members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

With this the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

## GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DETAILED

PM250919 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM Report: "Soviet Georgia's Accomplishments and Plans. The 8th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The desire to perform concrete deeds and to ensure a further improvement in social production efficiency is what dictates the labor intensity of the first days of the new year.

The rhythm of creation dictated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and by the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech vividly reflects the desire of the Georgian working people, as of all other Soviet people, to maintain the pace achieved last year, to consolidate what has been achieved and to ensure the certain fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

These targets are complex and tough. To implement them it will be necessary to constantly and persistently seek out additional reserves. At the same time, no opportunity to overfulfill the plan must be missed. This must be the focal point of all economic activity and of all the organizational and ideological and educational work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. This program is determined by the recent CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Work to Improve the Management System, Raise the Standard of Economic Work, and Make Rational Use of Resources."

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum examined and basically approved the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR and the republic's draft State Budget for 1984 and focused attention on the most acute questions on the solution of which the successful implementation of the plans depends.

These questions also determined the content of the 8th session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The first sitting began at 1000 hours on 7 January in the Georgian Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

At the chairman's table sat Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputies N.V. Gurgenidze, V.G. Kvitsiniya, Z.O. Vasadze, and B.V. Tekhov, deputy chairmen.

The government benches were occupied by E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, V.M. Arkhipov, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, B.V. Nikolskiy, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili, V.P. Papunidze, F.S. Sanakoyev, and Zh.K. Shartava; CPSU Central Committee executive A.I. Seleznev, and members of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government.

The session was opened by Deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The gathering paid tribute to the memory of Deputies A.I. Buadze and E.I. Gussoyeva who had died since the last session.

A resolution was adopted on the report by Deputy A.V. Kobaidze, chairman of the Credentials Commission, acknowledging credentials of the newly elected Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

The session participants were told about the recall of Deputy N.S. Buchukuri, former first secretary of Signakhskiy Raykom, for actions incompatible with the lofty title of deputy.

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda. It includes the following items:

1. The election of a Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member;

2. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1984 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1983;

3. The Georgian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1982;

4. The work of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission in 1980-1983;

5. Reports by Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Ye.K. Iremashvili and I.Kh. Gubaza on the performance of their duties as deputies;

6. The ratification of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session's procedure was approved.

Deputy V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, was confirmed as member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on item two on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

A report on item three was delivered by Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian minister of finance.

Deputy G.A. Andronikashvili, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the Planning and Budget Commission and other Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions on these two items.

The reports and coreport were debated. Contributing to the debate were the following deputies: Z.Sh. Meskhishvili, secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Gorkom; V.G. Kvitsiniya, mineworker at the "Tkvarchelskoye" Mining Administration; D.D. Diasamidze, chairman of the Adzhar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and M.A. Aslanikashvili, first secretary of Kutaisi Georgian Gorkom.

After the interval, Deputy N.V. Gurgenidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair.

The debate resumed and contributions were made by the following deputies: N.M. Meliva, tea grower at the Mamti Village Kolkhoz in Lanchkhutskiy Rayon; B.V. Tekhov, director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences South Osetian Scientific Research Institute; O.D. Kinkladze, Georgian SSR minister of education; L.Z. Gudadze, machinery operator at the Rustavi "Azot" Production Association; G.G. Shikhashvili, first secretary of Kazbegskiy Georgian Raykom; S.T. Rigvava, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; L.T. Chanturiya, worker at the Poti Amplidyne Plant, and V.I. Kobakhidze, Georgian SSR minister of communications.

From the session platform the deputies analyzed in detail the results of the fulfillment of the national economic plan and the execution of the Georgian budget and made specific proposals on the implementation of the targets of the present year of the 5-year plan and implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the 15th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It was noted that the new plan and budget are consistent with the tasks relating to the economic and social development of the republic.

The attainment of high targets, the deputies stressed, demands a high degree of organization and coordinated work by labor collectives and heightened initiative and responsibility in every area of production and throughout the management sphere.

Deputy Z.A. Chkheidze made his concluding speech.

The Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1984 was unanimously adopted.

The deputies unanimously approved a resolution on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1983.

Then Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili made his concluding speech.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1984.

The report on the implementation of the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1982 was approved.

The morning session ended at that point.

The evening session was chaired by Deputy N.V. Gurgenidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies then considered the next item on the agenda.

A report on the work of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission in 1980-1983 was delivered by its chairman, Deputy S.V. Durmishidze.

Contributing to their debate on this matter were Deputies M.Ya. Kizilashvili, team leader at the Zemo-Alvanskiy Sheep-Raising Sovkhoz in Akhmetskiy Rayon; G.B. Gadeliya, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production and minister of the Georgian SSR.

The speakers noted the ever increasing significance of rayon agro-industrial associations in the implementation of the Food Program. They pointed to the need to further increase the part played by soviets in the management of the agro-industrial complex and in mobilizing rural working people to increasing agricultural production and improving product quality.

The deputies unanimously adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission.

The session heard reports by Deputies Ye.K. Iremashvili, seamstress at the Tbilisi 1 May Sewn Goods Factory, and I.Kh. Gubaza, electric locomotive driver at the Sukhimi Locomotive Depot, on their performance of their duties as deputies.

Deputy Sh.V. Karkarashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, spoke on the matter and a resolution was then adopted.

Deputy T.V. Lashkarashvili, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on ratifying the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decrees.

The deputies ratified the decrees and adopted appropriate resolutions.

The session received requests from groups of deputies for information on the fulfillment by the Georgian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services of the decision of the 7th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, on improving rural consumer services and introducing progressive forms of services, on the new types of services that are being offered to consumers in the countryside and the prospects for their development in 1984, and on what is being done in the republic, particularly in Tsalkskiy Rayon, to improve gas supplies. The reply came from Deputy V.A. Sobolev, Georgian SSR Minister of Consumer Services, and B.F. Lobzhanidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Gas Supply.

The session adopted appropriate resolutions.

The deputies altered somewhat the composition of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions and adopted a corresponding resolution.

At that point the 8th session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ended.

## GEORGIAN CP PLENUM PROCEEDINGS 6 JAN NOTED

PM241457 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jan 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 6 January. Invitations had been sent to the first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees on a par with raykoms, ministers, leaders of departments who are not members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, leading personnel of trade union and Komsomol bodies, leaders of large enterprises and national economic organizations, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of the mass media and the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts.

The plenum discussed the Georgian Communist Party's tasks in the sphere of the economic and social development of the republic in 1984 in light of the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tenets and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

Contributions were made to the debate by B.E. Saralidze, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom; B.I. Vashakidze, test driver at the Kutaisi Ordzhonikidze Truck Plant; V.O. Kobakhiya, chairman of the Abkhaz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.Ye. Chigogidze, second secretary of the Georgian Adzhar Obkom; F.V. Dzhioyev, first secretary of the Georgian Tskhinvalskiy Raykom; D.Ye. Sarishvili, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production and Georgian SSR minister; B.Z. Makashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Gori Gorkom; G.Z. Mirianashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs; A.Yu. Pavshentsev, first secretary of the Georgian Imeni 26 Komissarov Raykom in Tbilisi;

A.A. Dvalishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Cinematography; I.S. Zhordaniya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan; B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Georgian Poti Gorkom; E.P. Kemertelidze, director of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences I.G. Kutateladze Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; K.S. Mamedov, first secretary of the Georgian Marneulskiy Raykom; R.G. Balashvili, swineherd at the Magaroskari Village Kolkhoz in Dushetskiy Rayon; V.A. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Georgian Bogdanovskiy Raykom; I.T. Todua, first secretary of the Georgian Zugdidskiy Raykom; V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; R.Sh. Mkheidze, first secretary of the Georgian Tsagerskiy Raykom; V.A. Pateishvili, manager of the Georgian republic office of the USSR State Bank; A.V. Burdhzanadze, first secretary of the Georgian Terzholskiy Raykom; N.G. Cherkezishvili, editor of ZARYA VOSTOKA; I.I. Molashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Kvarelskiy Raykom; P.Sh. Tordia, director of the Tbilisi Dimitrov Aviation Plant; R.G. Urezhumelashvili, chairman of the republican Agricultural Workers Trade Union; O.V. Kvilitaya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Gossnab; E.D. Beridze, chairman of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayispolkom; K.V. Kapanadze, first secretary of the Georgian Zavodskiy Raykom in Tbilisi, and Z.Sh. Yerkomaishvili, first secretary of the Georgian Chokhataurskiy Raykom.

The plenum participants considered the reports by Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance, on the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1984 and the draft State Budget of the Georgian SSR in 1984.

The plenum basically approved the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1984 and the draft State Budget of the Georgian SSR for 1984 and recommended that they be submitted for examination by the next Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

During the plenum the participants submitted specific proposals geared to the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They concern problems relating to the further improvement of the management system, the raising of the standard of economic work, and the rational utilization of resources in light of the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Georgian Communist Party. These proposals incorporate many new initiatives on revealing internal reserves for the implementation of the party's additional target on the above-plan improvement of labor productivity and reduction of the prime cost of output and the speediest attainment of the planned labor-output ratio guaranteeing the acceleration of the republic's social and economic development and an increase in its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze made the concluding speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the matters discussed.

The plenum approved the plan for measures to further increase the part played by party veterans in the republic's socioeconomic and social and political life and to intensify concern for them in light of the tenets and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee.

The plan takes into account the suggestions and proposals of the participants in the recent meeting between the republic's leadership and party, war, and labor veterans.

The plenum considered some organizational matters. The plenum released Comrade G.V. Kolbin from his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his election as first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom. The plenum thanked Comrade G.V. Kolbin for his active, fruitful work in the Georgian party organization and his big contribution to the republic's economic and social development. The plenum elected Comrade B.V. Nikolskiy, who had been secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, as second secretary and Bureau member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum released Comrade O.F. Kulishev, former commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, from his duties as member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum thanked Comrade O.F. Kulishev for his fruitful work relating to the combat and political training of the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and active participation in the solution of topical tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development and the international and military patriotic education of young people.

Comrade V.M. Arkhipov -- commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District -- was elected member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum confirmed Comrade L.L. Zakaidze's appointment as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, releasing him from the post of chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture Department. The plenum confirmed Comrade O.M. Ivanashvili's appointment as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, releasing him from the post of chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department. The plenum confirmed Comrade L.Ya. Khaburzaniya's appointment as chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department, releasing him from the post of chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department.

CPSU Central Committee Executive Comrade A.I. Seleznev participated in the plenum's work.

## Shevardnadze Addresses Plenum

PM241047 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jan 84 pp 1-4

[Report by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, "On the Georgian Communist Party's Tasks in the Sphere of the Republic's Economic and Social Development in 1984 in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee", at the 15th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on 6 January 1984. [passages in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

We attach SPECIAL significance to the present plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It is meeting virtually halfway between our party's congresses and while summing up the work results of the first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan, it must also define the most important tasks for the future. As you know, work is now beginning on the formulation of the new 5-year plan. A great deal remains to be done to ensure that WE ENTER THE 12TH 5-YEAR PLAN WITH A SMOOTHLY FUNCTIONING ECONOMIC MACHINERY ENABLING US TO UTILIZE OUR ECONOMIC POTENTIAL MORE FULLY as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov demanded at the party's Central Committee December (1983) Plenum.

All the Moscow plenum participants came away deeply impressed. Their impressions can be expressed succinctly by quoting from the text of Yu.V. Andropov's speech -- PEOPLE HAVE BEGUN TO WORK IN A BETTER FRAME OF MIND. It is precisely this lofty moral and political frame of mind, the foundation for which was laid by the decisions of the Central Committee November (1982) Plenum -- which has made it possible to improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the country's national economic performance, enhance the organization, initiative, and responsibility of cadres, reinforce state, labor, and plan discipline, and within a short time rectify the situation in a number of areas and increase the creative activity of the masses.

In regard to the republic's working people, this frame of mind, or I would say, this mood for concrete action, has been, in addition to everything else, reinforced by the fact that the past year was a jubilee, award-winning year. The celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk and the award to Georgia of its third Order of Lenin inspired people. And soon after this, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTED ITS LATEST DECISION WITH REGARD TO OUR REPUBLIC which assesses, on the whole positively, the work experience of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee gained in the course of improving the management system, enhancing economic performance, and utilizing resources rationally. All this played a great mobilizing role in the successful completion of the third year of the 5-year plan.

According to preliminary estimates, the republic's gross social product and the produced national income increased by almost 4.5 percent in comparison with the previous year. The increase in gross industrial output totaled 5.0 percent with R137 million worth of goods produced in excess of the plan. An additional R206 million worth of fixed production capital was commissioned.

The most important indicators for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have also been met. Over this period, the scientific and technical potential has increased substantially and the effectiveness of its utilization has risen. The productivity in industry has increased by 9.5 percent and in agriculture by 10 percent during 1981-1983. The social products' material input ratio has been reduced by 1 percent.

A broad social program is being successfully translated into reality. The level of the working people's prosperity has risen. More than 100,000 people have additionally been involved in social production over the past 3 years. The republic's contribution to the country's national economic complex has increased.

Most important now -- as was stressed at the Central Committee December Plenum -- is NOT TO LOSE NEITHER THE MOMENTUM ACHIEVED NOR THE GENERAL POSITIVE MOOD FOR ACTION AND TO DEVELOP POSITIVE PROCESSES MORE ACTIVELY.

The Georgian SSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1984 is oriented -- to a greater extent than in the past -- toward ENHANCING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY and utilizing INTENSIVE FACTORS FOR GROWTH. During the process of making the plan accord with union organs, the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments, and leaders of enterprises and associations under union jurisdiction have carried out important and fruitful work to eliminate certain bottlenecks and disproportions, and have, on the whole, ensured the preconditions for the dynamic and balanced development of our national economy.

However, in certain areas it has not been possible to overcome these bottlenecks and disproportions once and for all. In this connection the party has set us a precise and clear task: First, to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan, and second, to utilize every opportunity for its overfulfillment. This testifies to the need to further enhance exactingness toward all party, soviet, and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

As was pointed out at the December Central Committee Plenum, primary attention must be paid to labor organization, to defining by precisely what ways, means, and methods the envisaged indicators for saving all kinds of resources, raw and other materials, energy, increasing labor productivity, reducing output prime cost, and increasing the production of consumer goods, will be achieved in every sector and every labor collective.

In addition, our republic faces certain specific tasks. The main one is well known -- it must proceed to overcome the relative lag behind average union levels in regard to the most important parameters of industrial and general economic development. In regard to per capita national income, we have nearly caught up with this target. But in a number of directions the lag is still considerable.

Nor can one leave out of consideration the circumstance that owing to extremely unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters during the last 2 years, extensive agricultural production resources have been lost. Vigorous measures will be added as compensation for the losses which have been incurred during the remaining period, and primarily during the year which has just started.

Thus, the aims set are not simple. The approaches to them have been dealt with thoroughly and in depth in the decisions of the party Central Committee December Plenum and in the propositions and conclusions contained in the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech. They are also defined quite concretely in the latest CPSU Central Committee resolution on Georgia, in which the party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are instructed to adopt additional measures to enhance the effectiveness with which available production, scientific potential, and manpower resources are utilized and to substantially improve the quality of goods. OUR TASKS STEMMING FROM THE BASIC DEMANDS OF THE AFOREMENTIONED DECISION, WILL BE ANALYZED SEPARATELY AT A SPECIAL PLENUM OF THE GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. However, even today they must be the focus of attention of party committees, soviet, economic, and public organs, and all labor collectives.

The draft State Plan and State Budget of the Georgian SSR, when approved by the Republic Supreme Soviet session, will become law and IT WILL BE ACCORDING TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PARTY'S DECISIONS ARE TRANSLATED INTO PRACTICAL DEEDS AT EVERY ENTERPRISE AND ASSOCIATION THAT WE WILL JUDGE THE SKILL OF LEADERS TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE AND ACHIEVE HIGH END RESULTS. This is a demand of the Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and it will be strictly implemented.

I.

Lately, monthly assessments of economic activity results have been held in the republic, during which all the current and most acute problems of economic development are addressed. Our aktiv is well acquainted with them and is doing specific work on solving them.

In view of this approach which has become established in the republic party organization, our plenum can and must focus the communists' attention on the strategic, main avenues of national economic activity and on the most comprehensive key tasks of the party's leadership of the economy as was the case at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum.

IN THIS CONNECTION OF TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL THE REPUBLIC WORKING PEOPLE IS THE FACT THAT AT THE DECEMBER PLENUM GEORGIA WAS NAMED, ALONG WITH MOSCOW, LENINGRAD, THE UKRAINE AND KAZAKHSTAN, AMONG THE INITIATORS OF THE MOVEMENT TO INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY BY 1 PERCENT IN EXCESS OF THE PLAN AND TO REDUCE THE PRIME COST OF OUTPUT BY AN ADDITIONAL 0.5 PERCENT.

The Central Committee regards this as a PARTY TARGET IN ADDITION TO THE PLAN. All the republics' party committees, management organs, and labor collectives must address themselves to its fulfillment as a matter of primary concern.

Labor productivity and output prime cost are indicators which sum up the general level of all economic activity and reflect the quality of production, the degree to which the achievements of scientific and technical progress are utilized, and the people's attitude to work. Having adopted the pledge to improve them, this is precisely the aim toward which organizational and political measures to ensure the fulfillment of the coming year's plan and the questing for reserves for additionally increasing labor productivity and reducing output prime cost must be channeled at every ministry and department and at every work place.

It must be noted that, on the whole, the envisaged socioeconomic growth proportions create favorable conditions for this. Thus it is envisaged that the national income growth rate will considerably outstrip the gross social product growth rate which is convincing evidence of the further intensification of production.

In regard to sector structure, the share of industry is to be increased somewhat. A 5.3 percent increase in industrial production is envisaged, which is 0.5 percent higher than the average annual indicator for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. However, this is not sufficient to attain the 5-year plan control targets. As we had expected, the consequences of the shortfall in the grape harvest are taking their toll, and the scantiness of raw material resources is making itself felt, particularly in the light industry and in individual subsectors of machine building.

It is essential to ensure an above-plan increase in industrial production totaling 0.6 percent this year. This is an extremely complex task and the most effective way to this goal leads through ENHANCING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN EVERY WAY. In regard to the growth rate of this indicator, we hold a leading position in the country. However, reserves still exist and considerable ones at that. Thus during the past year labor productivity dropped at 249 enterprises. Many of these enterprises are in the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and the Ministry of Local Industry.

Among them are enterprises under union jurisdiction such as the Rustavi Metallurgical, Metal Components, and Tsentrolit Plants, the Tbilisi Agregat, Agat, and Jewelry Plants, the Shorapani Electroelement Plant and some others.

It is envisaged to increase labor productivity in social production by 7.7 percent in the republic this year. The additional increase in labor productivity by 1 percent, as demanded by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, will make it possible to increase output by R105 million in industry alone, and to increase its growth rate correspondingly by a whole percentage point.

Labor productivity is by no means an abstract indicator. And setting the ministries, departments, and other economic subdivisions the task of elaborating differentiated targets for its additional growth, we take for granted that a whole range of indispensable measures will be thought out accordingly.

There are a great many contributing factors. Let us dwell on some of them.

When referring to reserves for increasing production efficiency and labor productivity, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov mentioned as a first step, the drive TO INCREASE THE EQUIPMENT SHIFT INDEX which was widespread in the country at one time. We have discussed it repeatedly and have achieved certain changes for the better. The trend toward increasing the equipment shift index emerged at the Kutaisi Electrical Engineering Plant, the Tbilisi Electroapparat Production Association, the Sukhumpribor Plant, the Gruzvinmash production association, and others. At the Zestafon Gruzkabel plant and the Tbilisi Machine Tool Building Production Association this indicator is rising while the machine pool is being reduced.

However, on the whole, the rate is insufficient. In machine building, for instance, the average equipment shift index for the sector as a whole is 1.45, while here it totals only 1.32. Frequently, instead of the equipment shift index, it is the machine pool which is being increased as in the case of the Kutaisi Engine Block Plant where the machine pool has increased by 15.5 percent while the equipment shift index went down over the same period. And although there may be objective explanations for this to happen in the case of this particular plant, there is absolutely no excuse for the index dropping at the Batumi Electrical Engineering plant, the Tskhinvali Elektrovibromashina plant, and some other machine building enterprises in the republic.

All this indicates that many of our economic leaders are increasing production by means of increasing the machine pool and the work force instead of installing, assimilating and making intensive use of more efficient equipment, including multipurpose equipment. How can one speak of higher labor productivity in these circumstances?

Virtually no attention is being paid to indicators such as the PROJECTED LABOR INTENSIVENESS OF OUTPUT. Both in the republic and the country as a whole either it has indeed been actually forgotten, or in any case it is virtually not being operated. But after all, it is a basic criterion of the technological standard of production. No better is the other extreme to which the personnel of the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, for instance, have gone: They are planning to achieve the projected labor intensiveness of a new tractor-truck by...1993! We have no intention of waiting that long. This demonstrates a purely formalistic approach.

On the other hand at the Tbilisi Dimitrov Aircraft Plant work to reduce the labor intensiveness of the main manufactures has been carried out purposefully and quite successfully for a number of years now. It is backed up by system of scientific, technical, and economic measures and is being monitored by the enterprise party committee and the raykom. Over a relatively short period the labor intensiveness of one manufacture has been reduced several times over. This year alone this will free the enterprise of the necessity to engage an additional 1,300 workers or so. Now here you have a reserve for considerably increasing labor productivity! The Ministry of the Aviation Industry is very enterprising in this respect. We have elaborated bilateral measures and it is a very good thing that the plant leadership, the raykom, gorkom, the corresponding Central Committee Department and the union ministry leaders keep an attentive eye on the implementation of these measures.

Everyone should turn to the experience of the Dmitrov Plant. Enterprises and associations, republic ministries and departments, and planning organs must, in accordance with Yu.V. Andropov's instructions at the December plenum give serious thought to how measures connected with enhancing the equipment shift index and achieving projected labor intensiveness could be implemented better and more skillfully, and channel socialist competition and the application of the levers of moral and material incentives with regard to personnel toward this aim.

Definite concern is being evoked by the problem of the utilization of FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL. In the current 5-year plan the trend toward diminishing RETURNS ON CAPITAL has again emerged in the republic. But after all, that has a direct effect on the growth of production, labor productivity, and the intensity of the national economic activity. Party committee secretaries and leaders of ministries and departments must analyze what the indicators of cities, rayons, and enterprises look like against this backdrop.

INDUBITABLY, THE VERY RAPID GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY HAS LED TO a sharp increase of the republic's fixed production capital in recent years. But at the same time it is important to ensure that returns on this capital rise at a still higher rate. This is the basic law of socialist production in conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Nonetheless, in 1981 returns on capital in the republic's industry fell by 1.6 percent in comparison with the previous year, while in 1982 this figure was already 2.8 percent.

A special working group to control the processes of the utilization of fixed capital and of the formation of the capital-output ratio has been set up under the republic's Council of Ministers under the leadership of Comrade N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrades have rendered accounts to the bureau assuring it that returns on capital have become subject to control in the republic. However, it is necessary to continue improving this work and combating mismanagement more resolutely.

Return on capital is an integral indicator. In order to get it fully under control, it is important to pay constant attention to the timely and ahead-of-schedule assimilation of production capacities, modernization, retooling, increasing labor productivity, and so forth. It is thanks to these factors that the Rustavi Khimvolokno Production Association is planning to produce R5.8 million worth of output in excess of the 5-year plan target.

Nonetheless, proper attention is not being paid to the effectiveness of the utilization of fixed production capital at many enterprises and associations.

The level of the utilization of capacities is impermissibly low at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and the Azot Production Association. The situation is not much better at a number of enterprises and associations of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of the Automotive Industry, in the light industry, and so forth.

We are incurring great losses due to shortcomings at the design and construction stage, and due to the failure to meet deadlines for the commissioning and assimilation of new capacities. Sometimes this process drags on for years.

The republic's planning organs and ministries and departments must find effective solutions to ensure the implementation of the important instruction of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum -- TO FULLY HARNESS AND SECURE HIGH RETURNS FROM AVAILABLE PRODUCTION AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POTENTIAL. It is necessary to adopt measures to eliminate bottlenecks and disproportions and the failure to the linkage of available capacities within the between sectors.

Identification of additional reserves for enhancing labor productivity depends on the skillful SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF LABOR. The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a special resolution on the development of the team form of labor organization. Some steps in this respect are being taken in our republic also. Recently the Central Committee Bureau discussed and approved measures of the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant Party Organization to reinforce party influence in teams.

Nonetheless, the great development potential of this form of labor organization and provision of incentives is still not being utilized with maximum effect. Frequently teams are set up without the required changes in the organization and planning of production. Is this not borne out by the fact that both in 1982 and in the first half of 1983 there was a diminution in the output per worker in the financially autonomous teams of the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work, and some other construction organizations?

The team method is inadequately introduced in the service sphere, especially within the system of the republic Ministry of Consumer Services where it could produce great savings. It is also necessary to step up this work within the system of the State Committee for Agricultural Production and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

A special conference on the question of the introducing the team form of labor is now being planned in the republic and is to be preceded by corresponding meetings in labor collectives and sector complexes. In the process of discussion, special attention must be paid to the identification of potential for further increasing labor productivity, and, taking this into account, the Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor, the Gosstroy, and the State Committee for Agricultural Production must, jointly with the corresponding ministries and departments, set enhanced targets for scientific labor organization in the last 2 years of the 5-year plan.

Given the present scale of national economic activity, tremendous significance attaches to RHYTHMIC, UNINTERRUPTED LABOR by all sectors and enterprises. In 6 months alone, due to idle time, the republic's industry failed to deliver R45 million worth of goods. The reasons for this are varied. According to details of an investigation by the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration disruptions in supplies accounted for only 13 percent of idle time. The other losses were caused by delays in getting work places ready, breakdowns of machinery and equipment, unscheduled repairs, and so forth.

This means that a great deal again turns to subjective factors, and in general on the ability TO ORGANIZE AND SET UP production properly.

A rhythmical work pace is a most important precondition not only for increasing the volume of output, but also for enhancing its quality, and improving all other economic and social indicators. For more than a year we have now been receiving daily production volume roundups from rayons and cities. Material has been amassed which provides food for serious thought. It is essential that an in-depth analysis of the reasons and factors leading to the disruption of the rhythmical work pace be carried out at every enterprise, association, ministry and department and that corresponding measures be outlined. In every such case it is necessary that decisions be adopted by party committees or economic organs.

Some time ago we charged the republic Council of Ministers with ensuring uninterrupted work. A great deal has been done, but there still are reserves and serious omissions. We are asking the Council of Ministers leadership and Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili to increase demands on leaders of enterprises, associations, ministries, and departments in this respect.

And, of course, exceptionally great importance attaches today to the galvanization of the Central Committee working group -- and the corresponding groups and commissions under party committees -- dealing with the problem of enhancing labor productivity. The fulfillment of the task set by Yu.V. Andropov will depend primarily on how much we strengthen party influence and party leadership in solving the given problem.

Of tremendous significance for the stable economic and social development of the republic in 1984 will be the formation of the FINANCIAL BASE. The state budget has been set at R2.8 Billion. The increase in comparison with 1980 totals more than 36 percent, which is almost 4 percentage points above the corresponding all-union indicator. As in previous years, the republic's Ministry of Finance has identified reserves for additionally increasing the budget by almost R30 million.

In this context it is essential that an analysis of the FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY in the republic, and primarily of the implementation of targets concerning indicators such as the PRIME COST OF OUTPUT AND PROFITS, be made. If we fulfill our pledge to the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum to additionally reduce output prime cost by 0.5 percent, the savings in industry alone will total more than R40 million and material incentive funds will increase by 46.2 million!

The targets for lowering the prime cost have on the whole been noticeably exceeded in the republic in recent years. Thus, during the first 9 months of 1983 this indicator totaled 88.3 kopeks in industry as compared to 88.9 according to plan and, maintained a steady downward trend.

It would seem that in these circumstances millions of additional above-plan profits should build up. But, unfortunately, this does not happen. Although the profit plan for the national economy as a whole is expected to be fulfilled 100 percent, a considerable number of associations and enterprises, and also a number of ministries and departments are failing to meet their targets. By 1 December the shortfall totaled almost R3 million in the case of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, more than R12 million in the case of the Ministry of the Food Industry, and around R17 million in the case of the Ministry of the Light Industry. Plan fulfillment is unsatisfactory in the construction ministries and also within the system of the State Committee for Agricultural Production.

On the one hand, this is connected with the fact that the plan for profits is based upon incorrect premises in many departments. On the other hand, it testifies to a low standard of management, to inflexibility, and commercial unsoundness. Take, for instance, the Tbilisi Ordzhonikidze Clothing Factory. Having achieved a considerable additional reduction in the prime cost, the enterprise nevertheless incurred a shortfall of more than 80 percent of planned profits over 10 months! How can two such diametrically opposite, and it would seem incompatible, tendencies exist side by side? Well, it is very simple. Output, including above-plan output, weighs down the economy literally like a millstone, if it is of low quality, or if it does not correspond to consumer demand. Fines totaling several million rubles were paid over a period of 9 months because of the failure to meet contractual obligations alone.

Up to R120,000 was not paid into the factory's material incentive funds because of failure to meet profit targets. As a result, every worker lost on average at least R100. How can Comrade M.D. Chkheidze, the factory director, and leaders of the republic Ministry of the Light Industry justify this to the collective? In my view, every such case should be strictly judged at ministry and department collegiums, party committee bureaus, and, of course, in the collectives themselves.

Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, considerable measures TO IMPROVE THE FINANCIAL SITUATION of ministries and departments, and associations, enterprises, and organizations have been taken in the republic. Suffice it to recall that to make up for a shortage of internal working capital in the Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Rural Construction, the State Committee for Agricultural Production, and some other ministries and departments, and enterprises and organizations, budget appropriations and bank credits were allocated to these bodies and internal sources of finance were revealed in these organizations, totaling around R760 million. Nonetheless, overdue payments from enterprises and organizations to banks and suppliers have reached enormous proportions totaling R1,796 million by 1 December.

We have often discussed how much such mismanagement is costing the republic. In 1983 alone, because of the repayment of increased interest rates, the republic state budget had a shortfall of around R56 million. A considerable part of the circulating capital -- more than R560 million -- is tied up in various kinds of clients' and purchasers' debts and overdue repayments.

Every year the Ministry of The Light Industry elaborates and submits to the bank and other organs in the republic measures to normalize the economic situation at the Kutaisi Leather Footwear Combine and the Isani Association. But essentially nothing changes. Nonpayments have risen to almost R12 million at the Kutaisi Combine and the interest paid out for credit has topped R970,000. The situation is similar at the Isani Association. Nonpayments there reached R15.8 million by 1 November.

Major reserves for reducing the prime cost of output lie in REDUCING MATERIAL INTENSIVENESS, cutting the expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel and energy. In the draft plan for 1984 the increase in the growth of social production exceeds by 1.5 percent the increase in materials expenditure.

Consistently implementing the decisions of the 13th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises are carrying out positive work in this direction. According to preliminary data, substantial savings of cement, timber materials, ferrous rolled metal, fuel and energy, and gasoline have been achieved, which vindicates the sytem of thrift control set up in our republic. This work earned approval also in the latest CPSU Central Committee decision on Georgia.

Thus at the Sukhumpribor Plant for instance, where the marketable output growth rate totals 136.1 percent, the material expenditure growth rate will total only 104.6 percent. The material intensiveness of output will decrease.

At the same time we cannot tolerate a situation where in the republic's industry -- which accounts for 80 percent of all materials expenditure -- material intensiveness has increased. this negative tendency is apparent in the Ministry of the Light Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Procurement, Ministry of the Forestry Industry, the Batumi Petrochemical Plant, the Tbilisi Elektroizolit, and a number of other ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations.

It this context, exceptional urgency attaches to the intensification of work FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF PROGRESSIVE NORMS OF PRODUCTION RESOURCES EXPENDITURE AND A FULLER UTILIZATION OF SECONDARY RESOURCES. It is on account of the utilization of the latter that it is planned to increase the production of marketable output this year by more than R300-million worth of goods. Thus this problem is truly becoming a matter of state importance. There are quite substantial reserves of secondary raw materials here. The main thing is to better organize their procurement and to utilize them more rationallv and with greater zeal. Serious demands are being put before the Gosplan and the Georgian Potrebsoyuz Board which heads this work in the republic. Planning of procurement and processing of secondary raw materials must be further improved.

When talking about reserves for lowering output prime cost, it would be wrong to forget a most important component of the economic machinery -- the PRICE SYSTEM. After the introduction of new wholesale prices and tariffs on 1 January 1983, the volume of enterprises' marketable output in terms of wholesale prices increased by 10.1 percent in the republic as a whole, profits from industrial activity increased by 19.2 percent, and expenditure per every ruble of marketable output decreased by 1.2 percent. Thus there can be no doubt that given normal conditions and zealous activity the new prices and tariffs ensure worthwhile and profitable work.

But, and I repeat, given zealous activity. And what happens in practice? Analysis has shown that in the 2nd quarter of 1983 in the republic's Ministry of Construction 9 out of 37 enterprises had a loss; in the Ministry of Rural Construction the figure was 10 out of 26; in the Ministry of the Light Industry, 10 out of 57; in the Ministry of the Food Industry 8 out of 68 enterprises; and so forth. All because overconsumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and electricity is tolerated, production techniques are not being observed, efforts to reveal reserves for lowering the prime cost are poor, and economic and analytical work is not of the proper standard. In some places products are manufactured at a loss, while at other enterprises they bring profit.

There are enterprises and associations which endeavor to improve their economic indicators and make a large profit not by means of intensification of production but by setting unjustifiably high wholesale prices. This results in prices changing from an efficiency incentive lever into a means to cover up incompetent, wasteful work. Thus with regard to the Tbilisi Komsomolka Textile and Haberdashery Factory, approval was withheld for the prices of curtains which were made from imported fabrics, when it would have been possible to make them from other materials which were not in short supply.

Many enterprises are poor at updating the range of their products, their proportion of goods of improved quality is low, and they continue to produce goods for which there is no demand among the population. Price fixing organs in their turn do not always display the proper principledness and initiative.

What is good for the consumer must be good for the producer -- this is a most important condition of skillful management. However, this definition can in no way be applied to the following simple example which provides food for serious thought. Our market is simply saturated with fancy candles produced by numerous enterprises beginning with the Ministry of Local Industry and ending with the Society for the Deaf. They are expensive and cost between R2-12. While ordinary household candles costing 18-20 kopeks cannot be found in shops for love or money. What good is this to anybody? This is cheating the state and cheating people!

Focusing attention on the need to enhance the standard of economic activity, it is necessary to uphold the proposal of the Economic Section of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee concerning the expediency of holding a special session of the Central Committee Bureau on the question of economic activity at all levels of the management of the republic's national economy and measures to improve it decisively. It would be correct for raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms to act accordingly. We have already discussed in some way that this question will have to be prepared not only by the Economic Department, but also all other departments of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the Gosplan with the broad involvement of all republic organs, scientists, and economic managers in the field. And when discussing this question we will have to place emphasis precisely on the further lowering of the prime cost of output and ENHANCING the profitability of production. This is now the main aim of the republic party organization!

II

In order to successfully fulfill the commitment undertaken by our republic at the Central Committee December Plenum to increase labor productivity and additionally reduce output costs, it is extremely important to increase the efficiency of certain sectorial complexes' activities.

Let us start with capital construction, all the more so since Yu.V. Andropov, in the text of his speech at the Central Committee plenum said that the state of affairs in this most important sector continues to be unsatisfactory.

In the past 3 years R1.1 billion more of fixed capital has been commissioned than in the same period of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The volume of capital investment assimilated has increased 29 percent, and the 5-year plan control target was thus exceeded by R150 million. All eight projects of prime state importance, monitored by the CPSU Central Committee, and the major projects monitored of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, have been commissioned ahead of schedule with good assessments and a high degree of readiness.

New capacities have been commissioned at the Sachkhere Cotton-Spinning Factory -- although this work took place in a very tense atmosphere -- and at the Kutaisi Car Plant, at the Rustavi Khimvolokno Association at the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel Production Association, at the Kindgi Glasshouse Plant, at wine plants in Napareuli and Mukuzani, and at the mixed feed plant in Abasha. The program for commissioning social, cultural, and consumer projects has been fulfilled.

Our capital construction volume for 1984 is not being reduced and is planned for growth according to all indicators. It is planned to increase still further the growth rates for commissioning fixed capital as compared with the growth of capital investment.

The relevent services of the republic's Gosplan must therefore show great firmness and principle in order to INCLUDE NEW PROJECTS IN THE PLAN ONLY ON SERIOUS GROUNDS AND BY PROVIDING THEIR RELEVANT PROJECT DOCUMENTATION. Comrade G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, will personally oversee that there are no deviations in this important matter.

We must also take into account the fact that we still have a number of substantial shortcomings. According to preliminary data, capital investmest as a whole throughout the national economy will have been only 97 percent assimilated, and only 94 percent of the annual fixed capital program will have been commissioned. Without freeing builders of their responsibility mention must be made of neglect in nonconstruction ministries, departments, organizations and enterprises. In 1983, for instance, around 26 percent of the entire annual capital investment plan, or almost R440 million, was spent on work not linked with construction. In this regard the main volume of capital investment not assimilated last year is accounted for by the State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Gruzneft Production Association, the Ministry of Light Industry, and other ministries and departments.

Here too we must mention the fact that the commissioning of a number of capacities was blocked owing to delays in providing full sets of equipment, including a number of building projects in the agro-industrial complex.

THE LEADERS OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND CLIENT ENTERPRISES MUST TAKE CONTROL FROM THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE NEW YEAR OF EVERY RUBLE THEY ASSIGN TO CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITY EQUALLY WITH BUILDERS FOR THEIR ASSIMILATION AND FOR THE TIMELY COMMISSIONING OF NEW CAPACITIES. Moreover, when determining the annual list of the republic's most important projects scheduled for commissioning there must be no letup of party control over initial [zadelnyye] and transitional projects, which must be treated with the same sense of responsibility.

Today at the plenum it is impossible not to reproach the leader of the Ministry of Contruction and, above all, Comrade V.T. Gogoladze for the systematic nonfulfillment of the plans for the construction and commissioning of capacities for the Ministry of the Contruction Material Industry. All the more so since we consider him to be a major, disciplined, and industrious worker.

In the last 3 years the Ministry of Construction Organizations here has underassimilated R1.7 million, while the overfulfillment of the plan for the construction of its own base and for its own capital repairs exceeded R13.6 million. There is obviously no need to explain to Comrade V.T. Gogoladze, who is a sufficiently knowledgeable person, how closely the production of contruction materials is linked to the development of construction as a whole.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov rightly talked about how it is especially necessary in construction, as, incidentially, in other spheres, to raise cadre responsibility, and that includes on the client organizations' side as well. For this reason, for instance, the commissioning of social and consumer projects sometimes falls through, and in no way must this be permitted. Among their ranks a special place is occupied by housing construction. In 3 years the republic has commissioned 3,430,000 square meters of housing, which exceeds the 5-year plan targets. However, resources here are still not being fully assimilated, and definite blame rests with organizations that do not fall within the sphere of any one client. This proves yet again that ALL RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION OUGHT TO BE CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A SINGLE CLIENT -- THE GEORGIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MAIN ADMINISTRATION FOR CAPITAL CONTRUCTION, and the Council of Ministers must resolve this question once and for all.

The problem of improving housing quality also ought to be seriously considered. More decisive measures are needed here. We intend to hold a special central committee meeting in a few days with interested organizations and earnestly clarify things in this area.

In recent years local party and soviet organs have been equipped with new forms of territorial accounting, and recently the Gosplan, for the first time, elaborated regional capital investment plans, which must be transmitted to local level as quickly as possible. All this will make it possible for party committees and ispolkoms to monitor the course of each building project more specifically, and give effective aid to the constructors.

A few words also need to be said about transportation which, in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's words, requires the unremitting attention of economic, party, and soviet organs. Just such an approach, incidentally, has recently enabled the work of our railroad workers to be improved, and they have on the whole coped with their set tasks.

Nonetheless, stoppages on the Transcaucasus railroad sometimes come to our attention, the state of affairs regarding certain quality indicators in unsatisfactory, and the standard of train traffic safety, discipline, and so forth is insufficiently high.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the smooth functioning of transportation work is an intersectorial problem. Some 60-70 percent of all freight operations take place on the spur tracks of industrial, agricultural, and construction enterprises, and certain economic leaders continue to take an incomprehensible stance on questions of rail cars standing idle and being unloaded on time. At night at most enterprises only 14-17 percent of the cars on spur tracks are unloaded, and on days off and holidays the unloading indicator, as a rule, is several times worse. For each instance of excessive time being wasted because of the irresponsibility of leaders we have ordered Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, to submit the question for examination by the transportation commission, and, if necessary, by the Central Committee Bureau.

In recent years, many enterprises have been expanded and modernized, the volume of output being produced has increased, but the state of transportation facilities remains at the previous level. Now this also means an imbalance and a lack of coordination between capacities, and we must seriously deal with eliminating this clear disparity. For this reason last year several thousand rail cars, which could have transported an additional million metric tons of freight for the national economy, went out of circulation!

Or take the problem of irrational shipments. Despite the measures taken, the republic still permits cross hauls, short-haul, and repeat shipments. This particularly concerns certain types of construction items, inert materials, raw materials, and products of the food industry. The republic's Gosplan, in conjunction with the Gossnab, Gosstroy, and other departments concerned, and in accordance with the December plenum's directive, must look into this thoroughly and elaborate a special program for rationalizing shipments.

A useful undertaking has been proposed by truck drivers, who, this year, plan to move all container freight within the republic by road transportation. Local organs ought to help them allocate ground for use as container depots. All of this in no small measure influences labor productivity and output prime costs.

Recently, as you know, the questions of observing proper order and strengthening discipline in transportation and especially in civil aviation have arisen particularly forcefully.

The most blatant violations of discipline in our Civil Aviation Administration, the criminally negligent attitude of certain workers in the transportation operations service at Tbilisi Airport to their work duties, deviations from existing rules and norms, and the absence of vigilance have led to serious consequences. Comrade A.I. Zedgelidze should draw the most serious conclusions from all that has been said.

As before, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, the implementation of the FOOD PROGRAM requires great attention. Party and soviet organs must persistently increase the use of the potential created in agriculture and enhance the return on resources channeled into developing the agro-industrial complex.

I will state outright that the workers of this complex have not let the republic down in the past year, and through their own reserves have managed to make good a major lag in regard to grapes, which allowed us on the results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan to guarantee the target growth rates in industrial production as a whole. And now, despite the natural disasters of the last 2 years, high growth in industrial production throughout the agro-industrial complex's sectors has been entered in the draft plan, which will allow us over 4 years to increase its volume by 16.9 percent and exceed the 5-year plan targets.

The past year has seen especially good work from tea-planters, citrus fruit growers, and stockraisers who have procured over and above the 5-year plan target some 207,000 metric tons of high-quality leaf tea, 276,000 metric tons of citrus fruit, 3,000 metric tons of meat, 2,000 metric tons of milk, and 50 million eggs. The year has also been successfully completed by workers in other sectors of agriculture, who coped with the plans for the sale to the state of all main agricultural products, aside from grapes.

At the same time it should not be forgotten that according to the results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan there remains a production shortfall of nearly 500,000 metric tons of grain, around 650,000 metric tons of grapes, more than 100,000 metric tons of fruit, around 190,000 metric tons of potatoes, almost 160,000 metric tons of vegetables, and so forth. Consequently, the volume of the gross average annual production of agricultural products turned out to be more than R320 million below target.

Analysis shows that purely as a result of the inefficient use of irrigated and drained land over the past few years the plan has been underfulfilled to the tune of more than 100,000 metric tons of grain, over 35,000 metric tons of potatoes and an equal amount of vegetables, over 100,000 metric tons of fruit, and up to 200,000 metric tons of grapes and other products. Comrade G.B. Gadeliya, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Agricultural Production, Comrade G.S. Mamatsashvili, chief of a Central Committee department, and local leaders must study the utilization of irrigated land in more concrete terms. All the plenums and aktivs indulge in talking about this, but there are meager results. We are setting the task of introducing a system of registration [pasportizatsiya] for this kind of land and, with this in mind, gradually achieving an improvement in matters. We must literally take every plot in hand.

The republic's Gosplan is currently elaborating supplementary measures to make good the shortfalls that have been permitted to arise. The main route toward this is once again to intensify the sector in every possible way. Tentative estimates show that a labor productivity increase of 1 percent above plan and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in output prime costs means a growth in commodity output as a whole throughout the republic's agro-industrial complex of R60 million, including R15 million in agriculture, and reductions in expenditure of R25 million and R8 million respectively.

To this end it is extremely important to improve returns on land, above all on reclaimed land. The utilization of equipment must be improved. In the last 10 years our truck and tractor pool has increased 30 percent, and we must accordingly show more concern for its efficient use. The mechanization resources we have at our disposal make it possible to much more widely apply industrial methods for the production of agricultural products.

To this end we must increase the standard of the technical utilization of trucks, and more actively introduce progressive organization ways of operating the truck and tractor pool such as unregulated links, teams, and harvesting and transport complexes, and consistently develop the material-technical base for running repairs and the technical servicing of trucks directly at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural organizations.

The level of economic activity in the sector is largely determined by a thrifty attitude toward every ruble of state resources invested in it. This has a direct influence on improving the main economic indicators.

Thus, in Chkhorotskuskiy Rayon over a period of 7 years with an overall growth in gross output of 61.5 percent, labor productivity has grown 63 percent, while output prime costs have fallen 31 percent. Over the same period in the Baisubani village kolkhoz in Lagodekhskiy Rayon gross output has increased 49 percent, labor productivity is up 43 percent, the prime cost of the main types of products have fallen by 25-27 percent, and what is more important, the kolkhoz's net income has increased 3.8 times.

Nonetheless, many important economic ratios in our agriculture are not turning out in the best way. Output prime costs are increasing, and the growth of labor productivity is lagging behind wage increases. This is largely linked to the absence of an in-depth, skilled approach to plan fulfillment, and to people trying to fulfill plans at all costs, heedless of the expenditure incurred. As a result, not only individual types of agricultural products, and individual farms, but entire regions turn out to be operating at a loss.

In, for example -- and I am not scared to say it -- such a fertile region as Signakhskiy Rayon the public farms have not once in the last 8 years fulfilled the plans for the production and procurement of grain, grapes, and stockraising products. The production of a quintal of beef cost R203 above plan! Farms are suffering large losses from murrain and the enforced slaughter of cattle. They already owed the bank around R47 million and cannot even see any prospects for covering their debts. This is complete bankruptcy! These indicators are unpardonable even for the most difficult mountain regions.

Gross stockraising output in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon fell by almost 15 percent in the 1975-1982 period. The very same trend is also observable in the production of certain important kinds of plant-growing products. All this, of course, has brought about a deterioration in the quality of indicators. The prime cost of milk, for instance, has increased by 44 percent, of beef by 47 percent, and pork by 58 percent, which has turned stockraising as a whole throughout the region into an unprofitable sector. Over 7 years labor productivity has fallen by 16.5 percent and wage funds have increased by R7 million. That is no way to farm!

Comparatively recently Comrade G.B. Charakshvili took over as head of the rayon party organization.

There have been certain improvement but party, soviet, and economic organs, agricultural specialists, and all working people must do a great deal of work in order to fully exploit the potential of this major rayon, which has rich reserves. Much more can also be done by republic organizations.

The considerable reduction in agricultural production in Telavskiy Rayon can hardly be justified, nor can the appearance of farms operating at a loss in such a generally favorable region as Goriyskiy Rayon. In the past year the people of Goriyskiy Rayon have sold the state around 130,000 metric tons of fruit, and on the whole the rayon is improving. Yet against this background there are serious omissions. For instance, in the Tkviavi village kolkhoz in Goriyskiy Rayon the harvest yields and livestock productivity indicators are 2-3 times higher than in the Mereti village kolkhoz that is literally right next door. Little wonder that Tkviavi kolkhoz's profitability is 10 times higher than that of the Mereti kolkhoz. Here is a graphic example of how reserves are not being thoroughly exploited everywhere.

We are forced to level serious reproaches at the leaders of Khobskiy Rayon for relaxing their attention to questions of economy. After earning more than R1 million profit in 1980, they finished 1982 with losses of almost R500,000; this is all the more unpardonable since raykom First Secretary N.O. Nadaraya, who is on the whole a very energetic and progressive worker, is by education an agricultural economist and a candidate of economic sciences who previously worked actively on these problems.

Or is there really a justification for the fact that the Borzhomskiy Rayon party organization's report and election conference did not make an in-depth analysis of the situation in stockraising? This proves that neither the party raykom nor its first secretary, Comrade I.V. Gurgenidze, nor other Bureau members are inquiring deeply into the problem of developing one of the leading sectors of the rayon's economy.

The unsatisfactory economic indicators of many regions are largely conditioned by the extremely low productivity of public stockraising. Every year almost one-third of the cattle herd remains barren. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan cattle herds in public farms have fallen by almost 2,000 head. There are also substantial unexploited reserves for production growth in personal subsidiary farming.

We must state quite bluntly that where the economy is in a lamentable state, it is above all the leaders, including rayon agro-industrial association chairmen, for whom the time has come to shoulder some responsibility, ispolkom chairmen, and raykom secretaries, who are not up to scratch. This matter must not be left to take its own course!

Comrade O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and Comrades G.D. Mgeladze and T.K. Dzhabadari must look more deeply into this aspect of the activity of farms, and be more exacting toward farm leaders. I think that under present conditions, especially now, after the Central Committee December Plenum, the State Committee for Agricultural Production and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming should evaluate the economic activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial associations not just in terms of the fulfillment of gross output plans, but also rigorously keep an eye on how indicators such as quality and output prime cost, labor productivity, and net income and profitability are formed. These questions must constantly be kept in view by all party committees. Today it is no longer possible to strengthen the economy and be a good leader in any other way.

The year's complex tasks make heightened demands on PROCESSING SECTORS too. For a number of reasons the industrial processing of citrus and other fruit is growing annually.

Whereas in 1980 canning industry enterprises received 44,000 metric tons of mandarins, by last year the figure topped 120,000 metric tons. Moreover, we also coped quite well with the delivery of citrus fruit to the all-union stocks, dispatching over 200,000 metric tons. Thanks to this alone, the budget received R220 million. Even so a definite amount both now and in the future will go for processing.

In our time we have done a lot to develop capacity in the wine-making and tea sectors, although even here there is still much remaining to be done. Today similar problems are arising in the canning industry too. Evidently, the sector's leaders and planning organs, and union organs must also have a clear program for its development in the long term. We would ask Comrade D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and comrades in the Council of Ministers to personally keep an eye on how work is being conducted in this direction.

We have never seen such scales of operation. We are now procuring several kilograms of citrus fruit for each Soviet family, but they still have to reach the consumer. We must all tackle the solution of this complex statewide problem.

Expanding the scale of citrus fruit processing is not a temporary campaign. Essentially a new sector is being born in the republic, and its material-technical base requires accelerated development. The pace of construction of the citrus fruit integrated processing plant in Khelvachaurskiy Rayon needs to be increased. Above all in order to complete this project by the 1984 season, and special attention needs to be devoted to the assimilation of capital investment for the construction and modernization of canning plants.

Long-term problems must also not be lost sight of, as happened at the Bormozhi Production Association, where effective retooling measures were not implementd in time, and so forth. Stoppages here could have been avoided if Comrade K.P. Kharischirashvili, the association's general director, had not dithered, had obtained in good time an allocation of the relevant production equipment, and had taken measures to mobilize the labor collective. Here, reproaches need also to be leveled at certain higher-ranking comrades. In this connection there is a need to stress once again the great importance of a leader's quality of being able to forecast the future and clearly visualize long-term and immediate prospects.

This approach is also extremely necessary in another sphere directly linked with raising people's living standards. I am talking about THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS. The expansion of their output promotes an improvement in many economic processes, and creates the material incentives for increased labor productivity.

This time I would like to begin my analysis of matters with those sectors where the end result of our efforts, is determined, above all, trade. Last year the volume of retail trade turnover increased almost 4 percent. We acted correctly in defining strenuous plans. However, their chronic underfulfillment for this indicator has exacerbated a whole string of problems. I am talking about the quality of consumer goods, and the fulfillment by industry of its delivery pledges, and about the organization of trade.

Thus, when difficulties arose in the sale of citrus fruit, it turned out that mandarin oranges were not being delivered to certain mountain regions. And when, as a result of the measures that were taken, they were finally delivered, the inhabitants bought them up in the space of a few hours. This is gross irresponsibility, and the comrades to blame must be punished accordingly.

Serious shortcomings continue to exist in the work on studying, forecasting, and shaping demand. There have been definite blunders in planning too. Everything must be thoroughly investigated. Of course, a tough plan boosts the growth of trade.

And we need both in connection with the money circulation situation. We must once again investigate this problem in each city and rayon. We have a large volume of nonutilized [nerealizuyemykh] monetary income, especially in regions where we buy large quantities of industrial and subtropical crops, and other agricultural products from the population, in for instance Kobuletskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, and certain other rayons. This is earned income, and it must be backed by goods without fail.

Nonetheless, we cultivate a feeling of doom in trade workers, and we deprive them of bonuses and so forth when we adopt a deliberately unrealistic plan. Planning must be done on a solid scientific basis, bringing all reserves into play, especially when defining additional targets for consumer goods production. After all, it is important to ensure the relevant resources for this production.

Planning is a creative process. The desire to set a high plan for retail trade turnover is usually reinforced by reference to the substantial volume of the population's nonutilized [nerealizuyemykh] monetary income. However, in this connection one should not lose sight of the fact that this income is mainly concentrated among that population group whose requirements for most goods on offer have already been satisfied. Nobody now wants nor is going to acquire poor goods.

Obviously, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Trade need to examine all these processes more profoundly. The structure of trade turnover must not be divorced from its volume. The volume and structure of retail trade turnover must be looked at together, and in closer conjunction with the structure of consumer demand, and with income and price levels. Ignoring these factors often leads to serious difficulties when paying out money for wages and for purchases of agricultural products from the population, and for other purposes, arousing justifiable criticism from working people.

Thus, the question arises of FURTHER IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF MANAGING GOODS PRODUCTION AND THE TRADE IN THESE GOODS AND INTRODUCING MODERN ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC METHODS. It was to this end, as is well known, that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Commission was set up, and recently its working organ -- the republican Center for the Organization of Work To Meet the Population's Demand for Consumer Goods -- started functioning. Steps have also been taken to improve the economic methods of management. In January a comprehensive economic experiment is starting on the basis of the newly created Batumi footwear industrial trading firm. The experiment envisages a more flexible use of economic levers in management such as price, profit, material incentive, and others. We are pinning definite hopes on it.

It has to be said that, just like last year, the structure of goods supply in the 1984 plan does not correspond to the structure of demand. The republic Gosplan and Ministry of Trade have not entirely managed to protect funds in union organs, and, moreover, this applies mainly to funds for prime necessities.

We have repeatedly stressed the need to have a program for satisfying the population's demand for consumer goods in each city and rayon. The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum reaffirmed the validity of these demands by approving the proposal to elaborate A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND A SYSTEM OF SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION AS PART OF THE NEW 5-YEAR PLAN. Comrade B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Poti Gorkom, has things to tell the plenum participants on that score.

An important role in this affair is allotted to our MINISTRIES OF LIGHT AND LOCAL INDUSTRY. Recently we have repeatedly and quite thoroughly and profoundly examined their economic activities. Today, therefore, there is no need to cite large volumes of figures and data. Let us dwell on the work style of these ministries, which bear such an overwhelming burden in the production of goods for the people.

In recent years the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister G.P. Gamtsemlidze) has done a lot, and fairly high rates of development in have begun to appear in the sector. But despite this, an extremely serious situation has arisen here. Financial activity is in a grave state, the footwear industry has been a complete failure, the quality of many items is unsatisfactory, and so forth. There are many reasons for this. But, above all, the fact that for many years virtually no supply work was organized, and certain sectors were left essentially unsupervised, has taken its toll.

It is now important to be geared not only to gross indicators, but also to producing output of high quality in accordance with the set range. And the problems of light industry need to be studied not only in overall terms, but also on the basis of each of its component sectors, many of which require major restructuring.

Traditional inertia must also be overcome in the activities of the Ministry of Local Industry. Enormous reserves are tied up here. Comrade D.D. Kublashvili has been working there 2 years now, initially as first deputy minister, and subsequently as minister. In appointing him minister we were guided by the fact that he had undergone good schooling in economic and party life, and had definite experience. Unfortunately, however, the changes expected with his arrival at the ministry have not materialized. Last year the situation as a whole even deteriorated. Plan targets were repeatedly corrected downward and carrieover to the following months of the year, and moreover steps were not taken to implement them. As a result, the yearly plan turned out to be underfulfilled by R3.4 million, and the plan for output sales was underfulfilled by R13 million.

The minister and his deputies, the collegium members, and the apparatus have not managed to find ways to solve the complex economic problems and bring the sector out of its grave financial situation. The proportion of items of clothing made from customer-supplied raw materials is again high. Many enterprises are again lagging behind. Substantial stocks of unused raw materials have been built up in excess of the normatives, and there are many other negative factors.

We realize that not everything depends purely on the sector leaders. Active help from the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and planning, supply, and other organs is required. But to do this we need to be able to organize business contacts and be in possession of good business qualities. But the Ministry of Local Industry, as we have seen, has not managed to substantiate the sector's requirements in the relevant services of the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the other republic and union organs.

In the current year too, many vitally important questions remain unclear and unresolved, which will undoubtedly create difficulties in fulfilling the plan. It will evidently be correct to instruct Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili and Comrade N.A. Chitanava to once again make an in-depth analysis of the problems of local industry, and to submit the relevant proposals, even including, if they consider it necessary, a proposal for the organization strengthening of the ministry. The operational efficiency of the Ministry of Local Industry's work must be sharply increased, the creative activity of the leaders of all units and specialists must be enhanced, and they must be brought into step with the the scientific and technical revolution.

Certain ENTERPRISES OF UNION SUBORDINATION have still not found their place in the production of consumer goods.

The position of the leaders of the Batumi oil refinery (Comrade E.V. Gventsadze) and of certain other plants, which in 1983 did not produce cultural, consumer, and household goods, even though they had set a plan for this output, is incomprehensible. We are again concerned by the fact that 43 of the 110 union enterprises are not producing goods for the people. By organizing their output if only at the minimum potential level it would be possible straightaway to additionally supply the market with articles worth R20-25 million.

At a time of a market glut, the quality of goods is of decisive importance. Industrial enterprises must radically restructure their work, since from 1984 a new two-tier system of cerifying output quality -- supreme and first-class -- is being introduced. Moreover, certification conditions are being tightened up, and the demands regarding the indicators registering metal-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness are being increased.

It is important not only to try to win the Seal of Quality for articles, but also to expand the output of existing products in the supreme quality class. The rate of increase of the production of this class of products should substantially outstrip the growth rates of industrial production as a whole.

The greater our contribution to the country's national economic complex, the higher our responsibility for the quality of the goods supplied to the union market. A special place here is occupied by products of the food sectors, of which we dispatch a volume worth several billion rubles, and primarily of course, that important product, tea.

We have repeatedly stressed that there is essentially no family in our country that does not use and love this excellent, indispensable drink. So people naturally react badly to any deviation from standards and from the qualitative parameters when producing tea. But these deviations, as you know, do occur and, unfortunately, quite often. Thus, increasing the quality of our own tea has become an absolutely fundamental question, a question of our prestige and authority.

There are undoubtedly misdemeanors committed by agricultural workers who sometimes violate harvesting techniques. There are also the faults of industrial workers, who often do not keep in step with the tea-planters, fail to process the raw material on time and cause its quality to fall. There continues to be a shortage of capacities, especially at the peak harvesting period. There are also serious problems in the remuneration of workers in the tea industry. Of course, the consequences of natural disasters take their toll. They impinge upon tea just as they do on other agricultural crops, after all.

And yet reserves for sharply increasing the quality of tea have not been completely exhausted. There are many such reserves. Therefore, this year we must with new vigor launch a drive to improve the quality of our tea, without of course, reducing its quantity. We hope that our famed tea-growers, and workers in the tea industry, transport, and other spheres will enterprisingly support the Central Committee's proposal.

The question of profoundly studying and analyzing all the problems of increasing the quantity and improving the quality of tea production and submitting for examination by union organs the question of measures to improve the quality of our tea is an urgent one, since there are factors here that require the intervention of union organizations and the USSR Council of Ministers.

III.

Until now we have deliberately not touched upon the problem of accelerating SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, which Yu.V. Andropov, in his speech at the Central Committee plenum, termed A DECISIVE AREA OF WORK. Today these problems assume prime importance when implementing any tasks and in the activity of all sectors. And as for increasing labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of output, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is THE PRIME CONDITION FOR IMPROVING THESE VERY IMPORTANT INDICATORS.

We made a special study of this problem at the 6th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and at the 14th Plenum we set the republic's party organization the task of TURNING GEORGIA INTO A PROVING GROUND FOR INTRODUCING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PROGRESSIVE EXPERIENCE. And in order for these not to remain just fine words, we must specifically tackle the problems of scientific and technical progress. Today, therefore, let us talk about this problem not as a whole, but instead touch upon certain specific highly effective developments, whose introduction is being delayed.

A fruitless correspondence was kept up for 2 years between the interested organizations and the leadership of the Transcaucasus railroad regarding the supplying of the republic's cement enterprises with by-products from the Rustavi metallurgical plant. Each year the Rustavi and Kaspi cement plants require around 40,000 metric tons of ferruginous raw materials -- pyrite cinders -- from Saratov and Tambov Oblasts. Research conducted at the V.I. Lenin Georgian Polytechnical Institute faculty of silicate technology has shown that the imported raw materials could be completely replaced by ferruginous by-products from the Rustavi metallurgical plant that are almost six times cheaper and are currently being dumped. Additionally, a large saving on rail cars is achieved.

Yet for 2 years the question made no headway. Now the Council of Ministers has adopted a decision. But I think that we need to react more actively and strictly to these bureaucratic antistate phenomena, enlist the support of Central Committee party commissions and local party committees' party commissions, and examine the question of certain comrades' party responsibility.

The introduction into the construction industry of highly effective cellular and lightweight silicate cement-free autoclave hardened [avtoklavnogo tverdeniya] concretes dragged on for 8 whole years. Currently all the scientifc and technical questions linked with this development have been fully resolved. Plant tests have been held, and industrial production techniques have been developed. You know the difficulties we have with cement, and considerable savings are being achieved here. The republic's Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Rural Construction to build a specialized experimental shop for lightweight cement-free concrete articles in Marneuli. Some of the basic equipment has been acquired. However, this matter has gone no further. And again the obstacles are inertia and sluggishness, which must be resolutely overcome.

Powerful scientific potential is concentrated in our VUZes and in the institutions of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. Recently at the Central Committee Secretariat we listened to the secretaries of some party committees and were convinced that there are many interesting and highly effective developments here, some of which are being successfully introduced into the national economy. But they also have definite difficulties, which testify to the need to significantly step up Influence on this sphere, as demanded by the decisions of the latest CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It would not be a bad thing if, before the end of January, the comrades in the Georgian Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for Science and Technology together with the Gosplan, the ministries, and the departments were to prepare a special program for more fully exploiting the republic's scientific and technical potential in order to provide additional targets for labor productivity growth and for reducing the prime cost of products.

In this regard an important role is played by sector ministries and departments, which bear direct responsibility for scientific and technical progress and the technical standard of production. Many republic ministries such as the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, and certain others are operating quite actively. For instance, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry has significantly exceeded the average labor productivity indicator for the sector. Here the expenditure per ruble of commodity output is also much lower than throughout the sector.

In a number of spheres, however, the picture is different. The rate of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into agricultural production gives no cause for rejoicing. Many processes have remained unmechanized for years, despite the fact that we have long had the technology for it. We are essentially marking time in the mechanization of arable farming in mountain areas. Much depends here on the position of the Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, which is called upon to be responsible for the standard of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural work in the republic. We must also say that scientists' labor, knowledge, and experience is often channeled in the wrong direction; unnecessary machines are created, while proposals to introduce already existing technolgoy are lacking, although this is the institute's main task.

We attach substantial significance to the science councils the scientific and technical progress created in obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms in accordance with the sixth plenum's directive. A number of these councils -- in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Poti, Makharadze, Garbadani, Telavi, Khobi, Dusheti, and certain others -- are conducting diverse work, and are promoting the expansion ofthe practice of partnership among scientific research, project design, and production collectives. Thus, Garbadanskiy Rayon has recently seen the introduction of more than 100 progressive developments and recommendations for improving arable farming standards and cattle and poultry productivity, and for improving the quality of agricultural products.

At the same time, in the Chiatura and Tskhinvali Gorkoms, in the Signakhskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Tsakayevskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, and Onskiy Raykoms, and in a number of other party committees the comrades evidently have not yet fully investigated the functions of the coordinating councils for science and scientific and technical progress, are not conducting sufficiently purposeful work to solve specific problems, and are primarily discussing only questions linked with implementing national economic plans.

The forms of the organizational and political backup for this important work have not been clearly defined everywhere. For example, according to the data provided by the republic Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers only 0.6 percent of all workers in agricultural production, where most of the republic's able-bodied population works, are technically creative, and throughout 1982 not a single rationalization proposal, not to speak of inventions, was introduced in the sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and the other agricultural enterprises of Georgia's 15 rayons.

In this connection we must also say a few words about the further work of our republic Coordinating Council for Science, and Scientific and Technical Progress.

The council ought to examine these problems more often, and perhaps also individual research and developments, whose introduction requires the intervention of republic organs and higher authorities. And the council's working apparatus must be cognizant of all matters concerning already completed research topics, problems, and developments, and must independently see that the relevant organs are involved in their introduction. With the help of the republic's Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technolgoy, and Academy of Sciences, the working apparatus must really coordinate the efforts of scientists and practitioners by focusing their attention on problems which look the most promising.

Our other important reserve, along with scientific and technical progress, is MANAGEMENT. An improvement in the management system based onthe principles of democratic centralism, Yu. V. Andropov stressed, is part and parcel of the general process of improving our social structure.

It is precisely the principles of democratic centralism, the optimum conjunction of sector and regional interests, and the overcoming of narrow departmentalism and local self-interest that form the basis for the experiments to improve the leadership of industrial production along territorial lines, which are being implemented in Poti, in Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Rayon, and as a whole throughout the capital, and which were fully supported in the CPSU Central Committee's recent resolution on Georgia.

This is a very flexible mechanism that allows us to control all economic problems with confidence. Judge for yourselves. Before the December plenum the Poti comrades spent literally 3 days preparing specific proposals for additionally increasing labor productivity and reducing output prime costs, and undertook a realistic pledge. And all because they have a permanent mastery of these and other indicators of efficiency because their further growth and increased profits by enterprises are the most important condition for the existence of the new association and for the formation of centralized funds. The Tbilisi comrades also made a similar pledge. All this was highly assessed when the resolution on Georgia was discussed.

Throughout Tbilisi now the reference point for 1984 is to increase labor productivity in the city's industry by no less than 1.5 percent, which will make it possible to produce additional output worth R50 million of output, and similarly to produce a saving in labor expenditure amounting to 2,000 people. As a result, the growth rate of production will amount to 5.1 percent instead of the envisaged 3.5 percent. And a reduction of 0.5 percent in the planned level of output prime costs in the city's industry will produce an additional R14 million of profit and taking this into account, the profit growth rate will amount to 9.0 percent instead of the 5.7 percent envisaged by the plan.

Now that these experiments have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee we must promptly prepare the ground to extend them further. A similar mechanism for managing the urban economic complex and its social and consumer infrastructure by correspondingly extending the rights and functions of planning commissions is needed not only in Tbilisi and Poti, but in other cities too, above all in Kutaisi, where the elaboration of a corresponding scheme has been completed, and in Rustavi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Zugdidi, and other industrial centers, where there are many enterprises and organizations of diverse departmental subordination. I am confident that the coordination of their activities, and the great vested interest of local management organs in improving the main economic indicators will have a great effect here too.

We must also engage further and more profoundly in IMPROVING THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX' MANAGEMENT MECHANISM.

We were among those who initiated this matter, by setting up rayon agro-industrial associations. With the creation of the State Committee for Agricultural Production the agro-industrial complex' management structure has improved at the republic level too. It is important to continue to set up this mechanism, especially at rayon level, where, starting from this year, we intend amalgamating the agriculture, agricultural equipment, and land reclamation services. In our view, this step should also lead to a further intensification of production, a growth in labor productivity, and a trimming of the cost of all expenditures.

A working conference held in Gori 3 January discussed in detail the new structure of the oblast and rayon level of management of the agro-industrial complex. Draft regulations for these organs and a corresponding scheme will be published in the press for nationwide discussion, which must be concluded in the very near future. We think THAT THE NEW STRUCTURE WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO EXPLOIT FARMS' POTENTIAL MORE EFFECTIVELY AND TO CONSIDERABLY REDUCE THE COSTS OF MAINTAINING THE MANAGEMENT APPARATUS.

Thanks to organizational innovations in this sphere we have already reduced the management apparatus by 16 percent. After the merger of certain services more than 1,200 staffers at rayon level will be released. Moreover, operational efficiency of work is increased, and people are brought into closer, direct contact with production. We have such reserves in industry, construction, and in other sectors of the national economy.

The undertaking by the State Committee for Agricultural Production to organize centralized deliveries to farms of equipment, transport, mixed feed, construction materials, lubricants, mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, and so forth also deserves support. The specialists think that along with the increase in efficiency and the prevention of various infringements and abuses, this system will make it possible to reduce material and monetary expenditure by 10-15 percent and save the time of farm leaders, who are currently often forced to engage personally in trying to "wangle" spares, materials, fertilizers, and so forth.

Questions of the economical expenditure of material and technical resources and means in agriculture are, to put it bluntly, real virgin territory. And, therefore, we need a fundamental 180-degree turnaround by all production chiefs and all economic leaders to face these questions. In general, many of them have never once got a taste for this work and are incapable of economically accounting for each state kopek. Whereas in the cities -- in industry, construction, and transport -- we are, in principle, starting to get to grips with these concepts, in the countryside they are unpopular as yet. And that attitude must be radically changed. We have matured enough to resolve this qualitatively new task.

Large reserves exist in increasing returns from enterprises in the NONPLANNED SECTOR, which are now also starting to be subject to control. I am talking about the subsidiary enterprises of kolkhozes, of sovkhozes, of the Georgian Potrebsoyuz, and of other ministries and departments. Last year industrial output worth more than R800 million was produced here including R196 million in the area of interest of the State Committee for Agricultural Production. The time has come to effectively take this sphere in hand, and to influence its development in a skilled way. The relevant mechanism has been elaborated in our Gosplan.

Yu.V. Andropov, in the text of his speech at the December plenum, especially directed attention to the need to increase the effectiveness of the whole range of economic factors levers and incentives in the economic mechanism, including price-fixing, the credit and finance system, methods of evaluating the results of economic activity, and so forth.

Of mounting importance in this connection are the experiments in Makharadzevskiy and Sagaredzhoyskiy rayons, and also in the city of Poti, where measures are being implemented to improve the influence of the temporary credit mechanism on improving the financial condition of economic organizations, including rayon agroindustrial associations. Comrade V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, has issued a special order, and is actively backing this undertaking.

I want especially to dwell on the fact that both when preparing and when implementing all our experiments we always stress that they are directed at the OPTIMUM COMBINATION OF THE SECTORIAL AND TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT. Nobody has abolished nor will abolish the sector mechanism. Therefore, the strengthening of the territorial elements in no way means that we can forget about the well organized apparatus for managing sectorial complexes that we already operate and that we need not improve the quality of its work. These questions were reflected well in the speech by Comrade D.L. Kartvelishvili at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Therefore, party committees and other local organs must devote the most serious and committed attention to the large-scale experiments to extend the rights of a number of ministries' enterprises in planning and economic activity, and to step up their responsibility for the end results of the work conducted in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Georgia is also included in the sphere of these experiments since 15 enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and 1 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are located on the republic's territory.

A recent survey of these enterprises and associations revealed a number of shortcomings in preparatory work. In particular, many labor collectives take a very long time to get moving. The directives on conducting the experiments were issues by the leadership of the Zestafoni Gruzkabel plant and the Poti dynamoelectric amplifier plant only on 10 November, and by the leadership of the Batumi electromechanical plant on 13 November, that is, 4 months to the day since the resolution was adopted.

THE TRULY DEMOCRATIC NATURE OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MECHANISM IS MANIFESTED ONLY IN THE JUDICIOUS COMBINATION OF SECTORIAL AND TERRITORIAL FACTORS.

New demands are now being made of the republic's Gosplan, which is quite natural. gosplan is the central organ of state planning. Without being a substitute for the sectorial economic management organs, it is empowered by means of the relevant levers and economic management methods to take upon itself the resolution of individual questions of running the national economy. We must gradually proceed toward this.

Here, the main thing is to turn directly to enterprises and organizations -- the primary elements, the primary cells of the national economy -- and to the rayons, and the cities. The comrades in the Gosplan must not only have a complete grasp of, and control the situation throughout the national economy, the sector, the ministry, and the department as a whole, but must also know specifically how things are going in individual enterprises, and in associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and be able to take a specific decision in each specific instance. I do not dispute that doing this will be very difficult and will require considerable efforts. But without this the Gosplan will be unable to skillfully fulfill the functions entrusted to the republic's main economic headquarters under the new economic management conditions.

Currently, in accordance with the decision of the country's government, the number of our Gosplan's workers has considerably increased. We hope that when determining the structure of sections, subunits, and services our wishes will be duly taken into account.

The expansion of the functions of the republic's Gosplan and the development of experiments in the sphere of running the national economy will undoubtedly require changes in the style and content of the local planning organs' work. It seems to us that it is advisable to organize cadre training on the basis of the Poti and Tbilisi management links, so as to take in all the local planning commissions' workers, and to hold a seminar on this question.

When talking about universal intersectorial problems, such as scientific and technical progress, and management, we must not neglect the questions, which are in principle quite closely linked to them, that is, questions of ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. Much space was devoted to them in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech. Here too elements of narrow departmentalism and local self-interest are intolerable. Yet examples of this do exist in our republic, and there are still, unfortunately, many of them.

Enhancing the standard of party leadership of the economy is indissolubly linked with BOOSTING THE IDEOLOGICAL LAND ORGANIZATIONAL BACKUP OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC TASKS.

Touching upon the said questions at the Central Committee plenum, Yu. V. Andropov particularly singled out the problem of the careful selection of cadres according to professional and political qualities, of raising true production, organizers and enterprising and capable personnel.

In recent years a great deal of work has been carried out in this respect in the republic's party organization. The system of party certification of leaders and other senior personnel, the approval of party character references at the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, and the system of work with newly appointed cadres have proved their worth. Comrade G.V. Kolbin was the initiator of many of these undertakings.

A good background for the assessment of the professional, political, and moral qualities of leaders is provided by systems analyses of the party committees' activity to ensure the unity of ideological and educational, political and economic work. We have stressed repeatedly that similar analyses ought to be carried out also by other republic organs, ministries, departments, and party committees locally. I believe that this is a very useful initiative of the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. Much useful work is also carried out by the territorial groups under the department's inspectors who are contributing to the firm establishment of party methods in the solution of socioeconomic problems in our regions, and assisting the molding of our cadres in the required direction. And what is most important -- they help to bring Party leadership closer to the solution of national economic tasks.

All this work is now assuming exceptional importance. In the course of the report and election campaign that took place in an atmosphere of a high political and labor enthusiasm, new comrades -- most of whom are relatively young, moreover -- have taken over the leadership of many party organizations. A great deal remains to be done to ensure that they are rapidly molded into true political leaders who have mastered economic problems and the main economic concepts in depth.

We have examples where the correct deployment of Communists in production, and close linkage of organizational and ideological educational work with managerial practice and with concern for the professional and sociocultural growth of cadres have produced a real and tangible effect. The experience accumulated by the Marneuli Mining and Enrichment Combine -- approved recently by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau -- deserves attention. The enterprise that a number of years ago, you will remember, experienced serious difficulties, is today visibly gaining strength.

Much of this is due to the efforts of the combine's party organization. Party committee members established very interesting, concrete businesslike relations with the board of directors and the technological and engineering services. Acting jointly, as a team, the comrades succeeded in effecting a turnabout in people's attitude to work, in channeling their efforts into the quest for internal reserves, and establishing a sound moral-political mood in the labor collective.

The relevance of this kind of approach is furthermore determined by the fact that not everything in our cadre work is going smoothly; there are serious omissions and shortcomings. An unsatisfactory situation has developed, for instance, as regards cadres of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and leaders of interfarm organizations. Analysis shows that over the past 5 years in our republic 95 percent of kolkhoz chairman and 91 percent of sovkhoz directors were replaced, and in interfarm organizations leaders changed even more frequently -- twice, or three times. These frequent cadre changes are causing special concern in the Akhaltsikhskiy, Adigenskiy, Barzhomskiy, Tetritskaroyski, and some other rayons. This, comrades, is not a party approach. First, it is necessary to better assess people's qualities prior to their appointment to posts. And second, it is necessary to work with leaders, to mold and educate them. Otherwise the end result of all these replacements will be just the same.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov especially dwelt on the role, and responsibility to the party and the people of CPSU Central Committee members and all leaders who must set the tone and show a worthy personal example in work and be unswervingly guided in everything by lofty Leninist principles. That means that WE MUST BE EVEN MORE EXACTING TOWARD OURSELVES AND OUR COLLEAGUES AND PARTY COMRADES.

You know that recently we dismissed a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee instructor from his post for omissions in the activity of enterprises within his sphere of competence and have severely reprimanded other senior Central Committee apparatus personnel.

We were forced to fire such an experienced economic leader as Comrade O.N. Suladze, director of the Rustavi metallurgical plant, from his post. Without denying that in his time he had done a great deal to help the collective out of difficulties, at the same time, we could not tolerate the fact that subsequently Comrade O.N. Suladze neglected many problems, did not put sufficient effort into retooling the enterprise, and so forth. These and other shortcomings were repeatedly pointed out to him at plenums and at sessions of the Central Committee Bureau, but he was unable to change his work style. We were forced to adopt an organizational decision, and he himself agreed that the decision was just. After all, a leader's authority is not a permanent attribute. It has constantly to be won afresh by specific deeds. And we hope that Comrade O.N. Suladze, a Communist, will be able to do just that in the new post that has now been entrusted to him.

We all remember how actively Comrade V.L. Batiashvili began his work as first secretary of the Akhmetskiy Raykom.

The rayon achieved definite successes and even emerged as the victor in the all-union socialist competition. However, as time went on and the tasks became more complex, Comrade V.L. Batiashvili, instead of increasing in stature as leader of the Party organization, and as a party guide [vozhak], on the contrary, grew less exacting, disregarded levers for controlling many processes, and as a result, the rayon's economy found itself on the brink of ruin. Numerous cases of write-ups and misappropriations were discovered in economic units and some of them were investigated by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. Criminal proceedings were instituted and dozens of people, including Communists, were brought to account.

We have transferred Comrade V.L. Batiashvili to other, less responsible work, but he must draw the corresponding conclusions from what has been mentioned above, and, if you like, redeem himself.

As is known, details about misappropriations of socialist property on a particularly large scale have recently come to light in Signakhskiy Rayon. Write-ups, distortion of accounts, and misrepresentation were revealed in various spheres of the national economy. The rayon's economy, as was already mentioned, is experiencing serious difficulties and is on the decline. We have also discussed this today.

Analysis shows that over a number of years the raykom, almost all members of the raykom bureau, and other leading soviet and economic organs failed to gain a profound understanding of the processes that were taking place and created an atmosphere of apparent well-being. Unable to competently resolve socioeconomic development tasks, Comrade N.S. Buchukuri, the former first secretary of the raykom, instead of frankly admitting this to the rayon's Communists and us, himself embarked on the road of window-dressing, formalism, deception of the state, and tolerating negative phenomena that, naturally, led to serious infringements of the principles of party leadership and of the standards of party life.

You know what drastic steps we were forced to take. And it was very painful for us to do so. But after all, the process of educating, molding a leader is a very complex and lengthy process. We greatly treasure our cadres, but when they let us down in this way, we react in the most principled manner. The republic prosecutor's office is tidying up some details and we will brief all comrades on this subject at the next Central Committee plenum.

Posing in this manner the question of leaders' responsibility to the party for allowing gross violations and mismanagement to occur, is fully in keeping with Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's demand to enhance the role and responsibility of Central Committee members.

All this proves once again that work at a responsible post is not a shield behind which one can hide in the case of any kind of complications. A responsible post means primarily high responsibility to the party and the people. And there can be no forgiveness for somebody who has disregarded this sacred truth, who has tried to abuse the trust of the party and the people for his own personal purpose!

What has been said, once again proves that it is essential to reinforce socialist discipline in every way, to combat all violations even more decisively, and to enhance exactingness everywhere and in everything. This is a great reserve for successfully resolving current national economic tasks. To cite but two facts. Over 11 months organs of the State Committee for Standards applied economic sanctions as a result of which output worth R4.8 million was excluded from plan fulfillment accounts. As a result of checkups carried out by people's control organs at a number of enterprises in July-August, unmarketable raw materials and finished output worth more than R6 million were discovered.

The struggle must be stepped up against mismanagement, misappropriations of socialist property, and instances of sales output not accounted for. Once again, we want to warn all pilferers, swindlers, and all kind of wheeler-dealers that they can expect no mercy, that we will severely punish anyone who tries to line his pockets at the expense of the people, anybody who encroaches on the people's assets.

In February, as always, the traditional meeting of the republic Party aktiv will be held which will sum up the results of the struggle against lawbreaking and crime. And in a few days' time a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee appeal to the population will be published that will request the population to assess the work that is being carried out in this direction and express its observations and wishes. Thus a very serious and principled discussion is in preparation for the aktiv.

The further intensification of the struggle against transgressions will be discussed. For this reason we once again call on everyone to observe strict order and to display high vigilance and discipline. This is the main cornerstone, the basis for augmenting social wealth, which is what we all work and live for.

The attention of a number of our economic leaders must today be drawn to the tendency of an increasing number of enterprises to infringe plan discipline. In some places the attention paid to this problem has obviously slackened. Contractual obligations are frequently not met. But after all, as from this year, this indicator is included in the terms of socialist competition and the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum has instructed the USSR Council of Ministers to elaborate proposals for establishing proper order in this matter.

When, halfway through 1983, a particularly tense situation had developed in the republic as regards the fulfillment of contractual obligations, a special resolution of the Central Committee Bureau was adopted and produced results. It follows that when party organs monitor these problems, ways to resolve them are found. However, a decision of the Central Committee Bureau cannot be expected in every case!

The same applies to labor discipline. The indicator reflecting the utilization of working time is on the whole improving in our republic. However, there are instances where information submitted to statistical organs is not objective, as spot checks have confirmed. We give warning that we shall severely punish misrepresentation and distortion of account data. It is necessary to put an end to this once and for all. This is precisely how serious violations begin.

Party committees and primary party organizations must tackle more thoroughly questions of reinforcing discipline and organizing labor and production, they must pay special attention to the introduction of the team form of organization and the provision of labor incentives, and promote the role of labor collectives in solving production and social problems. After ALL, TODAY -- AS COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV has stressed -- THE STRICT FULFILLMENT OF THE STATE PLAN IS NOT ONLY AN OBLIGATION, BUT ALSO THE PATRIOTIC DUTY OF EVERY SOVIET CITIZEN, EVERY LABOR COLLECTIVE, AND EVERY PARTY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

We did not dwell on any detail on ideological backup for economic tasks in view of the fact that this subject had been repeatedly addressed at all our meetings and conferences and had been recently discussed in detail at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 14th Plenum. Nevertheless, I would like to address the representatives of our scientific, and especially our creative intelligentsia. We have built up excellent traditions of our glorious intelligentsia's great interest and involvement in all the tasks facing our republic.

involvement in the molding of public opinion, moral atmosphere and so forth.

The current year will require the speical mobilization and special cohesion of people. And your call, your ardent words, comrade, as writers, figures of the theater and cinema, artists, and journalists, words which penetrate people's minds and hearts, are what our people and our party are greatly in need of today. We are convinced that you, just like our entire party, soviet, and economic aktiv will be imbued with a feeling of high responsibility for the fate of the plans and pledges of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the near future we intend to invite the combat detachment of our creative intelligentsia -- our journalists -- to the Central Committee, to tell them about the main tasks and problems that are perturbing the republic's party organization, and to ask them to actively use their talent to inspire the people to the heroic deeds that our great motherland is expecting from them.

Communists' responsibility for our society's socioeconomic progress is the greatest responsibility of a citizen to his motherland, to his dear people. And it is growing steadily, in step with the increasing scope and complexity of the very tasks of communist construction at the stage of developed socialism.

Fully aware of their own personal responsibility for the fate of the large-scale designs of our Leninist party, the republic's Communists firmly assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that they will spare no effort nor energy to successfully implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenums and will cope honorably with the strenuous targets of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

## VOSS ADDRESSES LATVIAN COMMUNIST PLENUM

PM241430 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 10 January 1984. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Patty Central Committee.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1984. The report of this question was delivered by M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

There was also an examination of the question of the draft Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1982. The report was delivered by Ya. O. Blekte, Latvian SSR minister of finance.

A debate was held on the reports. Participating in it were Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga Gorkom. A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of the Liepaya Gorkom, I. Ya. Mutseniyeks, first secretary of the Limbazhskiy Raykom, L.V. Petrov, a press vulcanizer operator at Latvia's Sarkanays Kvadrats Production Association, A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of Latvia's republic Trade Union Council, E.E. Slede, Latvian SSR minister of Motor Transport and Highways, F.A. Kornelius, secretary of the party committee of Riga's V.I. Lenin State Electrical Engineering Plant Production Association, and A.N. Karev, director of the Daugavpils Chair Drive Plant.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum stressed that Soviet Latvia's Communists and working people, like all Soviet people greeted with unanimous approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and fully approve the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at improving the Soviet people's material and cultural prosperity and preserving world peace. The resolution of the urgent specific current and long-term economic tasks put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov will provide the basis of the activity of the entire republic party organization, of all party committees, soviet and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives and will be the most important duty of each Communist.

The plenum made it incumbent on Latvian Communist Party Central Committee departments, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs in the republic to begin broad organizational, mass political, and economic work to mobilize labor collectives and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan targets.

The plenum participants expressed the firm confidence that working people in Soviet Latvia, as in the whole country, are closely united around the Leninist party, will tirelessly strenthen our motherland's economic and defense might, and will make every effort to achieve new successes in communist building.

The plenum general approved the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1984 and the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1984.

The report "On the Results of the Reports and Elections in the republic Party organization" was delivered at the plenum by V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. A corresponding resolution was adopted on this question.

## UKRAINE OBLAST ORGANIZATIONS HOLD MEETINGS

AU091257 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0300 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On 7 January, oblast party conferences were held in Vinnitsa, Zhitomir, Kiev, Kirovograd, Odessa, Kharkov, Khmelnitskiy, and Chernigov. The delegates rigorously and in a business-like wasy discussed reports presented by the obkoms and oblast party auditing commissions, analyzed the work carried out in compliance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and determined the tasks of the oblast party organizations stemming from the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from the theses and conclusions set forth in the plenum speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The following comrades addressed the oblast party conferences: Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary, in Kiev; Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Contral Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, in Kharkov; Titarenko, Ukraiaian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, in Odessa; Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Kirovograd; Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Centtral Committee Politburo member and secretary, in Chernigov; Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committe Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, in Zhitomir; Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, in Khmelnitskiy; Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department in the CPSU Central Committee, in Vinnitsa.

Participating in the conference proceedings were responsible functionaries of the CSPU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of a number of USSR and republic ministries and departments.

In the resolutions adopted, concrete measures have been outlined to carry out the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and to improve organizational and ideological work in the party organizations. The obkoms and oblast party auditing commissions were elected in a new composition. The conference delegates with great enthusiasm addressed messages of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Obkom plenums were held to examine organizational issues. The following obkom first secretaries were elected: Krivoruchko, in Vinnitsa; Kavun, in Zhitomir; Tsybulko, in Kiev; Samilyk, in Kirovograd; Nochevkin, in Odessa; Mysnichenko, in Kharkov; Lesovoy, in Khmelnitskiy; and Palazhchenko, hitherto Volyn Obkom first secretary, in Chernigov. Comrade Umanets, hitherto Chernigov Obkon first secretary, has retired for health reasons.

## VOLYN OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU232023 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] RATAU -- A Volyn Oblast party conference was held recently. Its delegates dis discussed a report on the work performed by the obkom and on the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and from the theses and conclusions set forth in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov. CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and a report by the oblast party organization's aduting commission.

A.S. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, addressed the conference.

Participating in the conference proceedings were M.S. Derevyanko, department chief in the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.D. Kovalenko, Agriculture and Food Industry Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the adopted decision, the plenum mapped out measures for implementing the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and for improving organizational and ideological work. A new composition of the obkom and the oblast party organization's Auding Commission was elected.

An obkom plenum examined organizational issues. Z.S. Kovalchuk was elected obkom first secretary; V.I. Zhybrov was exected obkom second secretary; S.A. Kupriyanov, S.A. Polivanov, and I.M. Sementsov were elected obkom secretaries.

## KRASNOYARSK KRAY PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

PM181554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Communists' Lofty Duty"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 16 Jan -- Ways to further enhance social production efficiency and improve work style in all spheres were discussed at a kray party conference.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, the speakers pointed out, appreciable successes have been achieved in developing the economy. More than 200 major production projects have been commissioned, including the sixth hydraulic unit at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Nadezhdinskiy Metallurgical Plant in Norilsk, and capacities at the Borodino and Nazarovo opencut coal mines. Grain purchases have increased more than 60 percent.

The chief thing, the conference emphasized, is to consolidated the pace achieved and make it stable. This can only be achieved if political education work is further improved and effective socialist competition developed.

The need was emphasized to wage an active struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the economic machinery and strictly observe the policy of thrift, as defined by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenum decisions.

The conference was addressed by B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee propaganda section.

## ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS OFFICIALS

### New Deputy Chairman

GF241402 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decided the following:

To appoint (Dzgankir) Gasan Ogly Aliyev, deputy of Amasiya Electoral Okrug in Amsiya Rayon, as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Signed]

B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

30 December 1983, Yerevan

## New Committee Head

GF241400 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decided to approve the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree of 12 August 1983 regarding the appointment of Comrade Rema Kristoforovna Svetlova as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee on Prices and relieve her of her duties as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed]

B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

30 December 1983, Yerevan

## Forestry Officials

GF241404 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decided the following:

Approves the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum decree of 1 August 1983 relieving Comrade Grant Arshakovich Avakyan of his duties as chairman of the State Committee for Forestry Industry.

The 1 August 1983 decree appointing Comrade Moses Bagdasarovich Arzumanyan as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Forestry Industry.

The 3 November 1983 decree relieving Comrade Yevgeniy Gurgenovich Patalov of his duties as Aarmenian SSR minister of internal affairs.

The 3 November 1983 decree appoing Comrade Gaykaz Srabioni Shaginyan as Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs.

The 23 December 1983 decree appointing Comrade Gamlet Aram Karapetyan as chairman of the Armenian SSR State committee for fishery industry.

[Signed]

B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

30 December 1983, Yerevan.

## MILITARY DISTRICTS HOLD PARTY CONFERENCES

### Carpathian District

PM230837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Our correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Bedzhanyan report under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Closely Linked with Life"]

[Text] Red Banner Carpathian Military District -- The delegates to the district party conference held here discussed communists' tasks in further increasing combat readiness, strengthening military order and discipline, and improving organizational and political work in light of the demands of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions.

The reports of Army General V. Belikov, commander of the district, and Colonel V. Khmara, secretary of the District Political Directorate's Party Commission, and the speeches of Lieutenant General N. Goncharov, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, and Comrades A. Kleymenov, Ye. Surtayev, N. Babchenko, V. Khromykh, and others stressed the need to step up ideological and political education work, link it more closely with the tasks of combat readiness, and ensure a vanguard role for communists in service and public life.

The conference was addressed by V. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Ukrainian Communist Obkom; Col Gen Yu. Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces for Civilian Military Training and chief of Civilian Military Training at the USSR Defense Ministry, and Major General V. Soshnev, chief of a Department of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Organizational Party Work Directorate.

Taking part in the conference were the following first secretaries of Ukrainian obkoms: L. Krivoruchko -- Vinnitsa; Z. Kovalchuk -- Volyn; G. Bandrovskiy -- Transcarpathian; I. Lyakhov -- Ivano-Frankovsk; T. Panesenko -- Rovno; A. Korniyenko -- Ternopol; T. Lisovoy -- Khmelnitskiy; V. Dikusarov -- Chernovitsy; and also I. Lazyuta, secretary of Zhitomir Ukrainian Obkom.

### Kiev District

PM201244 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Colonel Engineer B. Lyapkalo report under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Increasing Exactingness"]

[Excerpts] Before the start of the party conference of the Red Banner Kiev Military District and during the breaks, I talked with many of the delegates -- political worker Major V. Matveyenko, subunit commander Captain S. Rastrusnyy....

The reports by Colonel General V. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, and Col V. Kuznetsov, secretary of the Political Directorate's Party Commission, and the speeches by Army General I. Gerasimov, commander of the district, Comrades A. Demidov and A. Morozov, and other delegates spoke of the tense international situation, which has deteriorated sharply through the fault of the American militarists and their NATO allies, and in this connection of the increased responsibility of military cadres and all Soviet servicemen for the fatherland's security. The main problems of training the troops, ensuring their combat and mobilization readiness, and strengthening military discipline and regulation order were analyzed comprehensively.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister. He characterized the present international military-political situation in detail. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles which has begun in Europe -- missiles intended for a first nuclear strike against the Warsaw Pact countries -- represents a great danger to peace, the speaker stressed. In this difficult situation and in the face of the increasing danger of war, the party and government are fighting firmly and consistently to preserve and strengthen peace. The Soviet people may rest assured that no enemy intrigues will catch us unawares.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov dwelled upon tasks of ensuring high vigilance and combat readiness, mastering modern hardware and weaponry, developing the military arts, and introducing everything new and advanced into the training process. The main efforts of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations must be directed toward the unswerving fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions regarding increasing the troops' readiness to rebuff aggression and rout the enemy in any conditions of war unleashed by him. The successful resolution of this task requires great intensity of efforts, energy, and the manifestation of a high sense of responsibility for increasing the combat readiness of units and formations and fulfilling your party and service duty. The effectiveness of combat training should be promoted by purposeful party political work. It is important to ensure high ideological tempering of personnel and profound awareness of the complex present-day military-political situation and the increased danger of a new war being unleashed by imperialism. It is necessary to actively and persistently to cultivate vigilance and mobilize all servicemen to enhance combat readiness and combat training.

The conference participants were addressed by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the party conference were A. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

## Belorussian District

PM201449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Our correspondent Major N. Khaust report under the rubric "Party Conferences": "Personal Responsibility"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District -- The news that the district's "N" aviation unit has been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry Pennant for Courage and Military Valor was learned first by the delegates at the district party conference which was held. The aviators' success is no accident. It is the natural consequence of the consistent, purposeful work of commanders, staffs, the political organ, and party organizations to ensure a high sense of personal responsibility among cadres for the state of affairs in the sector entrusted to them, the result of the energetic improvement of the style and methods of their activity.

The reports of Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander of the district, and the speeches by Colonel General A. Lebalyuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, and Comrades I. Malkov, Yu. Pankratov, S. Vasilyev, G. Kotlikov, and others cited many examples and really militant work by party committees and party bureaus.

The speakers rightly associated the successes achieved with the improvement in party leadership, the stepping up of ideological education work, the strengthening of order and discipline, and the positive changes which have been observed in the life of party organizations under the beneficial influence of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982), June, and December (1983) Plenums.

However, it was noted at the conference, the party's demands regarding cadres' work style, the ideological tempering of personnel, and the moral image of the communist are still not being fully implemented. There was sharp criticism of the party organizations in the units where officers R. Golovashkin and I. Rudenko serve. Here demands on communists relating to the observance of the CPSU Rules and the Moral Norms of Party Life have been slackened.

The complexity of the international situation and the interests of the reliable defense of socialism's gains, the delegates stressed, demand of every communist an extremely high level of mobilization, highly intensive training, and a high sense of responsibility for the combat readiness of his subunit and his unit. The conference delegates also discussed a report on the work of the party commission attached to the district's political directorate, which was delivered by Colonel A. Koval.

The conference was addressed by N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Army General I. Shkadov, USSR defense minister for cadres.

Taking part in the donverence were I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V. Brovikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; and N.Batarchuk, CPSU Central Committee executive.

## GENERAL MINENKO DIES AFTER PROLONGED ILLNESS

PM180918 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of I.N. Minenko]

[Excerpts] Major General of Tank Troops Ion Nikolayevich Minenko, veteran of the great Patriotic War, CPSU member since 1943, and deputy chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate, has died after a serious and prolonged illness.

I.N. Minenko was born 22 February 1920 into a peasant family in Zdvizhka village in Zhitomir Oblast's Brusilovskiy Rayon.

After graduating from the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops, he held responsible staff positions, and since 1977 he had been deputy chief of a directorate at the General Staff.

A group of comrades

## OBSERVER VIEWS SOVIET MILITARY DOCTRINE

LD221149 Moscow World Service in English 0910 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Excepts] We are receiving letters from our listeners where they ask for more detailed information on the nature of the Soviet military doctrine. Our military observer, Colonel (Nikita Chaldimov) has these details.

The nature of the military doctrine of any state is determined first and foremost by its foreign policy goals. In the Soviet Union, there are no separate groupings or social strata of society interested in preparations for war or making money either on that war or on the seizure of foreign territories. The Soviet people, busy working on large-scale creative projects, have no war plans. At the session of the Supreme Soviet held on the eve of the new year, it was stated that the Soviet Union had no intention of infringing upon the security of any country, be it in the West or in the East. It is willing to live in peace with all the countries and translate into reality the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social and political systems. This orientation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy to peaceful goals determines the purely defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine.

This can be well illustrated by defense spending figures. In the United States, military spending increases by more than 10 percent every year and in this fiscal year it has exceeded a total of $280 billion. As for the Soviet Union, for several years its military spending has been practically kept at one and the same level. In 1984 this country plans to spend R17,054 million -- about $22 billion on the needs of defense. That amounts to 4.66 percent of budget expenditures. The Soviet Union spends not a single ruble more than it is necessary for guaranteeing the security of the Soviet people, their allies and friends.

The defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine also reveals itself inthe fact that the Soviet Union has unilaterally taken upon itself the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. If other nuclear countries followed the Soviet Union's example that would be tantamount to a ban on the use of nuclear arms in general. Yet the directives for U.S. defense in 1984-1988 fiscal years, prepared by the Pentagon, envisage preparations for a nuclear war, protracted or limited, that implies the use of nuclear arms first. And even in these conditions the Soviet Union intends to adhere to its pledge.

What does it mean from the military point of view ? This means that the task of preventing the development of a military conflict into a nuclear one will be given more and more prominence in the training of Soviet Armed Forces. This task, and the entire multiplicity of its forms, becomes an indispensable part of the military activity in this country. Any person more or less experikenced in military affairs realizes that by this task a strict limit is set to the methods used in training troops and general staffs, in defining the composition of arms and in establishing an even tougher control over the possibility of an unsanctioned use of nuclear arms of any class, from tactical to strategic.

There is one more aspect of arms buildup that should be stressed here. Over the period that has elapsed since the end of world war II, that is since 1945, the Soviet Union has not initiated a single time a new round of the arms race, including nuclear. The United States always took the lead in that, a fact that it can hardly be proud of.

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries cannot shut their eyes to the the fact that Washington has announced a crusade against socialism as a social system and that those who have now ordered the deployment of new nuclear arms right on the doorsteps of socialist countries are building their practical policies on this reckless premise.

In his statement of 24 November, Yuriy Andropov points out that because of the policy of the United States and NATO the Soviet Union and its allies are compelled to take countermeasures toward the United States among others. These steps will be commensurate with the threat that U.S. missiles being deployed in Europe pose for the Soviet Union and its allies.

As Yuriy Andropov declared, the Soviet leadership will continue, in keeping with the wishes of the Soviet people, to do all in their power to avert the threat of war and maintain peace for the present and future generations.

## DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES MILITARY EDUCATION

LD231419 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 22 January broadcasts its "Mailbag" program, presented by Boris Kondratov. Kondratov quotes some letters in which listerners respond to some points about the educational reform. He says that many listeners asked for some points to be explained. Kondratov announces: "In our studio is Fedor Yefremovich Shytkalo, USSR deputy minister of education.

The first question, Fedor Yefremovich, is connected with the military patriotic education of pupils. A war veteran, Comrade Danilov from Kirov, asks for comment on a section of the draft of basic directions of the reform that says it is necessary to include in the military patriotic education preparation of older pupils for service in the USSR Armed Forces and to cultivate in them love for Soviet Army and a permanent readiness to defend the country."

Shtykalo answers: "Yes, this is a very important issue. The questions about improving the patriotic and internationalist education of youths have always been the center of attention of our party. This time, in the reform project, they are stated even more convincingly. In many schools, broad experience has been accumulated in the military patriotic education of pupils and their primary military training. However, this experience in the system has not become available to everyone. What is to be done?

"It will be necessary to analyze all the accumulated arsenal of military patriotic education means in the educational process, and then create on the basis of this analysis a system that is well-composed and runs consistenly from one class to another -- a system of knowledge about the homeland, patriotism, every-day heroism, and feats of the Soviet Armed Forces. Almost every subject at school can contain agreed elements of such knowledge for pupils.

"The second part of the system of military patriotic education for pupils is the further development of work outside school hours to include a broad spectrum of various directions of independent activity. These include military-applied hobby groups in schools, sports teams, military patriotic clubs, associations, the Zarnitsa and Orlenok Games, youth task forces, pathfinder hikes, the Timurovtsiy Voluntary Community Helpers Young Border Guards, and so on.

"The third part of the system is the development and improvement of work with pupils outside schools: broadening the participation of children in hobby groups and teams of nonschool establishments, both in the educational system, trade unions, and other organizations.

These include nature and local history study walks, expeditions, militarized games, work of search project clubs, Pioneers' and defense work, and health camps during holiday time. It is necessary to broaden the participation of pupils in various competitions in military-applied kinds of sports, including shooting, go-karting, fox-hunting, and constructing and operating aircraft, vehicles, and other types of models."

The deputy minister was then asked questions about physical education. He stressed that daily fitness exercises are to become a part of a routine at schools; the network of sports schools is to be extended; special-training of teachers of physical education is to be changed; and children will, as homework, be asked to practice exercises.

The deputy minister also answered listeners' questions connected with teaching medical basics at school, stressing its importance for schoolchildren in order to understand their bodies and know how to care for them.

Further questions were connected with changes of the role played by rayon departments of education and the work of school headmasters.

## SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS' POSITIONS IDENTIFIED

### GSFG Commander

PM231015 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 January 1983 Second Edition front-pages a 200-word report by Lieutenant Colonel P. Karpik under the heading "Exchanging Experience" about a scientific-practical conference of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany air defense generals and officers, identifying "Major General of Artillery V. Litvinov" as "Commander of Air Defense Forces, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

### Far Eastern Staff Chief

PM191644 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 January 1984 Second Edition front-pages a 100-word Major P. Yakovlev report from the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District entitled "They Took First Place." Dealing with a district competition, the report identifies Lieutenant General V. Patrikeyev as the district's chief of staff.

### Black Sea Fleet Commander

PM160906 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 a 150-word report by Captain 2d Rank D. Chumak, titled "According to End Results," datelined "Red Banner Black Sea Fleet," and published under the rubric "Party Conferences."

The report covers the recently held fleet party conference and identifies one of the speakers, Admiral A. Kalinin, as "Commander of the Fleet."

## TROOPS SERVING IN AFGHANISTAN, CDR FEATURED

PM131154 [Editorial Report] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 two photographs with unattributed captions.

The first photograph shows three airmen in flying gear standing in front of a helicopter against a backdrop of the sky. The caption reads in full:

"Helicoptermen Captain Yuriy Golub, unit navigator, Ensign Konstantin Selifonov, senior flight mechanic, and Ensign Mikhail Prokopchuk (from left to right in the photograph) are among the leading aviators of a squadron fulfilling its internationalist duty as part of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. These are experienced, knowledgeable specialists who carry out their flying tasks often in a difficult situation. Soviet helicoptermen have carried much civil freight for the Afghan population to the country's remotest regions."

The second photograph shows two missiles "in launch positions" on their mobile missile-carriers in wooded countryside. The caption reads:

"The group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- Missilemen have been out on field exercises. Capt Vladimir Vinnikov, specialist 1st class, was in charge of the training. His commands were precise and terse. The fine training of each crewman was shown by the coordinated way that the missilemen operated when choosing and preparing the launch position, deploying their combat equipment, and preparing the missiles for firing.

"The missilemen received an excellent rating."

## MILITARY COMMANDANT VIEWS OFF-DUTY BEHAVIOR

PM081851 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 January 1984 carries on page 2 under the heading "With Dignity and Honor" a 2,500-word interview with Lieutenant General V. Serykh, military commandmant of Moscow City, given to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko.

According to the editorial introduction, the newspaper has received numerous letters on the subject of servicemen's attitudes and behavior when off duty. "It is logical that the servicemen's behavior outside their units and the observance by them of the rules of politeness and salutes are the subject of readers' letters. The people give many good examples. At the same time, they remark that it is possible to meet on city and village streets servicemen who are not distinguished either by their impeccable behavior or by their irreproachable outward appearance."

Commenting on readers' letters, Lt Gen Serykh speaks of the work being done by Moscow military police patrols to enforce discipline and proper behavior, stressing the importance of military rituals for instilling the right attitude among soldiers, the significance of proper outward appearance, and the great role that has to be played by officers and news media to encourage all soldiers to observe all rules and regulations.